

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 642.—VOL. XXIII.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853.

[PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

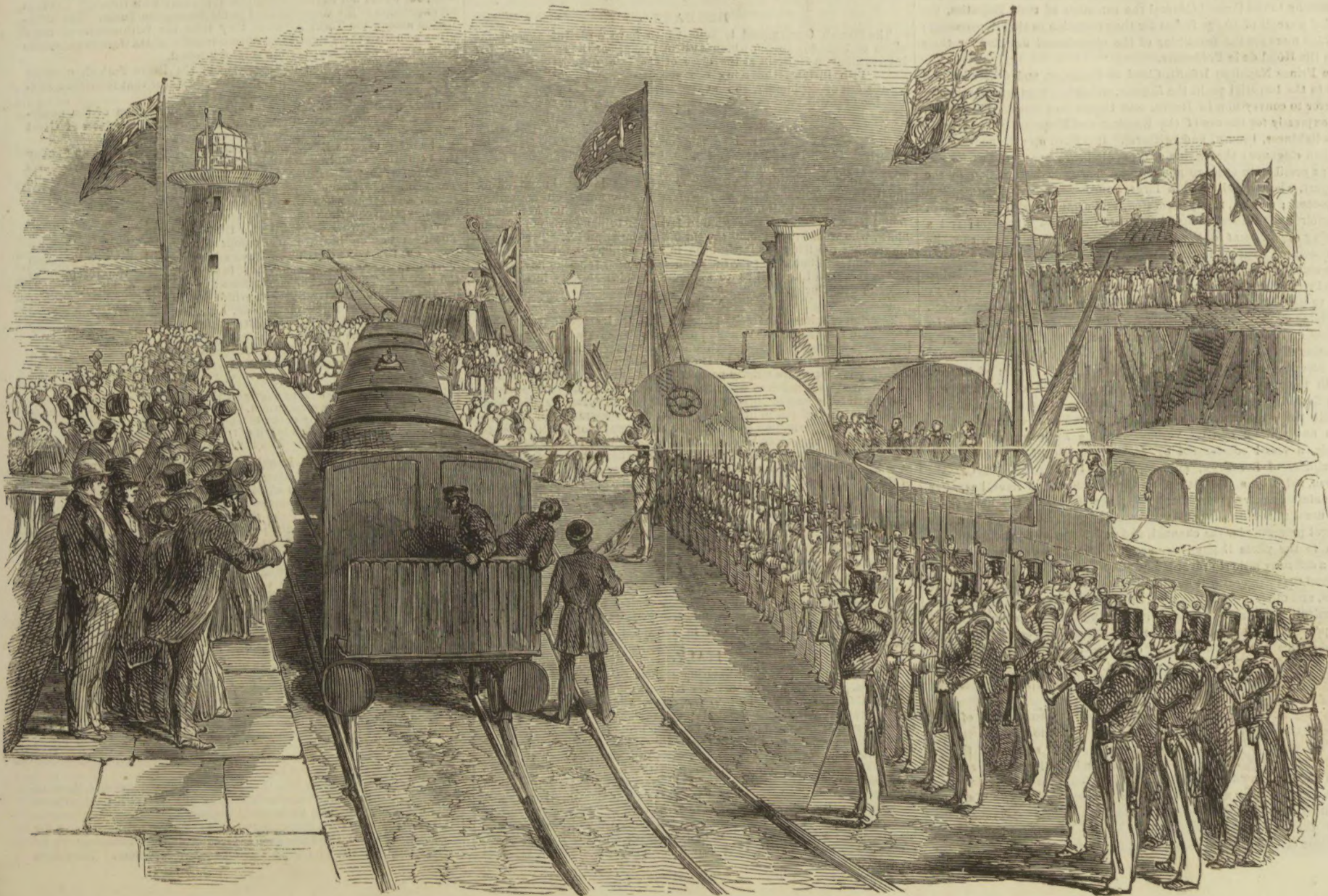
THE close of the Parliamentary Session has emancipated the three estates of the realm. The Lords and the Commons have betaken themselves to the moor, the mountain, or the sea-side. Fashion as well as politics is at the ebb tide in the metropolis. The West-end is deserted; and the Queen, following rather than setting an example, has sought the change of air and scene which is as essential to Royalty as to humbler conditions of life. But with that sense of duty and kindly regard for the wishes as well as the wants of her subjects, her Majesty, before her final withdrawal into the privacy of Balmoral, has devoted one week to satisfy the claims which Ireland has upon her attention; has crossed St. George's Channel, in spite of a stormy wind and a restless sea; renewed her former acquaintance with a generous and impulsive people; and visited, amid the applause of the whole nation, the Great Industrial Exhibition at Dublin.

Since her Majesty last set foot in Ireland, a great change has been wrought in the physical no less than in the moral aspect of the country. In the August of 1849 Ireland had scarcely emerged from a period of misery and suffering unexampled in history. Famine and pestilence had not only decimated, but redecimated the people. Large districts of country lay uncultivated; farms were abandoned; villages were unroofed and tenantless; the workhouses and the madhouses were so full that there was no room to spare for fresh applicants, and many thousands of able-bodied men were performing hard but unnecessary labour upon the highways, at the public expense, and without public benefit. A moral as well as a physical blight seemed to have passed over the land. The upper classes were ruined, and had none to help them; the middle classes, dreading a similar fate, hurried across

the Atlantic; and the lower classes sank still lower, if that were possible, into the slough of apathy and despondency. Yet, amid all this distress, the national character needed but a stimulus to bestir itself. The visit of the Queen was hailed as an omen that a better day was dawning; and a burst of enthusiastic welcome greeted the Sovereign from every part of the Green Isle, and testified that, however much the demagogical party, that grew up amid the slime of the Repeal agitation, might vaunt of their disloyalty, and blazon forth their ingratitude, the heart of the people was sound. Everywhere the blessings of the multitude followed her. She made it fashionable to visit Ireland. Swarms of money-spending tourists followed in her train, and discovered the fact, till then unsuspected, that Ireland was as rich in natural beauty and attraction as the most favourite resorts of the idle and the luxurious upon the continent of Europe. It was felt that Ireland only needed to be seen, to be better appreciated, and that, long as the night of her darkness had been, there was a morning of hope even for her. During her present visit her Majesty has no doubt seen much to convince her that the good auguries of 1849 have not been belied. Four years have not been long enough to repair the misfortunes and the errors of ages, but they have sufficed to arrest the progress of evil, and to sow the seeds of future good. Plague and famine were heavy afflictions, but they did not pass away without leaving some beneficent traces behind them. Things had, in reality, come to that state when, according to the old apothegm, it is impossible but that they must mend. At that very moment Queen Victoria landed in Ireland, and the fact was hailed by the people as in itself a proof that the worst crisis had passed, and that a better understanding between the Saxon and the Celt had already commenced. Politicians and statesmen, not inclined to be

over sanguine, anticipated mutual advantage to Great Britain and to Ireland as certain to result. They predicted that the remedy for a whole host of evils would, after this auspicious visit, become comparatively easy; that capital would follow confidence, and that a general amelioration of the condition of all ranks and classes of people would follow the dissemination of capital, in the relation that effect bears to cause. It was not, of course, expected that the voice of faction and sedition would be utterly silenced in a country so long accustomed to hear it and applaud it, or even that that worst plague-spot of the many which had been developed through long ages of neglect and misery, the cowardly and systematic assassination of landowners and rent collectors, would be eradicated all at once. It was scarcely hoped that rival sects or religions would cease their fierce denunciations of each other. But, while the immediate realisation of none of these things entered into the contemplation of any but enthusiasts, it was generally admitted by practical men that these symptoms of social disorder would be mitigated; and that, with the profitable employment of the people, civil, if not religious discord would gradually lose its instruments, and become, as it is in other parts of the country, the exception, and not the rule.

In considering the state of Ireland at the present moment, when, amid similar greetings the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland revisits the long-sorrowful Isle which has been the cause of so much anxiety to herself and her predecessors, it must be confessed that these predictions have not remained unfulfilled. It is true that the Celtic population have swarmed out of the country, and crossed the Atlantic to build for themselves new homes in a rival though a kindred nation. But their place has to some extent been supplied by new blood, and the "Exodus" of the many has left elbow-room for as great a



number who have remained behind. Agricultural labour, that was once the cheapest, if not the most worthless, thing in Ireland, is no longer in excess. Cautious, thrifty, and enterprising cultivators have emigrated from England and Scotland into Ireland; possessed themselves of land; brought capital to work it, and set the aboriginal inhabitants the needful example of energy and industry. Insolvent proprietors have been displaced by a just, though a severe law. The natural wealth of the country, whether existing in the land or in the surrounding seas, has been investigated, and found to be susceptible of immense, if not incalculable, development. Self-reliance has taken the place of dependency. The Great Exhibition of Art and Industry, which Ireland owes to Irish enterprise and liberality, is but one proof, out of many, that the condition of Ireland, though it once seemed hopeless, was never so in reality. The first and most difficult step has been taken; the rest will follow in due course, and Ireland will ultimately, and perhaps speedily, repeat the old experience of Scotland—a country that, in 1745, and for a few years afterwards, seemed as hopelessly miserable—and take her place as the equal in every respect, material as well as moral, of that England whom she once considered her inveterate enemy and oppressor.

The efforts of science have done much, and will do more, to expedite this desirable consummation. Ireland is brought nearer to us every day. The splendid harbour of Holyhead—which the Royal party visited on their way to Dublin, with so much gratification to themselves and to others—is even more of an Irish than an English work. The submarine telegraph has linked the two countries together in a manner more stable than the conquests of Strongbow; while the growing intercourse with America—to which Ireland presents the nearest approach, and to the commerce of which she offers the most available harbours—will still further augment the relations of mutual interest between the whole of the British Isles. The few unreasonable Irishmen who continue to rail against the "Saxon"—who salute the Queen's health with the "Marseillaise," instead of the "National Anthem"—and who persist in attributing the potato disease and the cholera to the machinations of British statesmen, will play their antics in vain. Their example is not contagious; and their malice has become so impotent, that they will doubtless think it incumbent upon themselves to augment the Celtic "Exodus," and settle in the Republican land. But whether they do so or not is of no consequence. The pulse of the Irish people beats true—and long may Queen Victoria be spared to visit and re-visit them!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

In default of news of her own, Paris occupies herself with news from the provinces—more especially from the watering-places, and most especially from Dieppe; where, of course, every movement of the Imperial guests is, like each action of the King and Queen on Twelfth Night (according to the French custom), made the subject of exclamations and attention. Both the Emperor and Empress have been indisposed since their arrival at Dieppe, owing, it is stated, to their having eaten oysters of a bad quality. The Empress has declined availing herself of the special place set apart for her on the beach for bathing, and has decided on using that employed by all the lady-bathers. She and Louis Napoleon walk about on the terrace and elsewhere, and attend mass, wholly without escort.

It appears that the intended journey of the Emperor to the north is deferred for a little longer, and that it is decided that the Empress is to accompany him. The Préfet of the Pas de Calais, M. Duhamel, in announcing to the Conseil Général the intention of their Majesties, demanded a credit of 10,000 francs for their reception in that department; and 2500 more for the furnishing of the *appartement* destined for their use in the Hôtel de la Préfecture.

The Prince Napoleon left St. Cloud on Saturday, and descended the Seine in the Imperial yacht *Eugénie*, which has been lent him by the Emperor to convey him to Havre, and thence to Dieppe. This vessel, built expressly for the use of the Emperor and Empress, is remarkable for its lightness, beauty, and swiftness. It is fitted up with no less comfort than elegance: the engine and paddle-boxes are placed as far forward as possible, in order to afford more space and less motion to the after-part, where are situated a large, handsome, but simply-furnished dining-room; a salon, richly decorated, and arranged with red damask; a boudoir and dressing-room, in violet, for Louis Napoleon; and a charming *appartement* for the Empress, exquisitely furnished with white silk, decorated with gold and magnificent embroidery.

It is stated as a positive fact, that a plan, mentioned last year, but in general regarded as a *canard*, for bringing sea-water from the coast, by tubes, to establish sea-baths at Paris, is about to be carried into effect. The Plaine de Monceaux, a thinly and ill-inhabited quarter, near the Barrières de l'Etoile and de Monceau, is the ground mentioned for the occupation of this establishment.

An attempt, the success of which may lead to results of importance in the commerce of Paris, and consequently of France, has been effectually made during the last week, to bring a vessel of considerable size—400 tons, with a full cargo, and in every way suitable to the undertaking of long voyages—up the Seine as far as Paris. *La Sole*, a vessel constructed by M. Guibert, one of the most skillful ship-builders of Bordeaux, and conducted by himself and Captain Barateau, aided by a pilot taken at the mouth of the river, has, after the greatest dangers and difficulties—proceeding from the lowness of water, usual at this season, the numerous bridges, and the rocks which in several places border the channel, and which are, for the most part, unknown to the pilots themselves—accomplished the passage, and thus solved a difficulty hitherto regarded as almost impossible to overcome. It is believed that a project will be submitted to Government for the erection of locks, and other necessary works, in the river, to establish a regular communication for large vessels, and thus to place Paris on the footing of a seaport town; but whether the advantages of such a plan will counterbalance the expenses is a question that remains yet to be determined. M. Guibert is now constructing a second vessel, entitled *La Langueuse*, of similar size to *La Sole*, which he proposes also to bring to Paris.

An architect, M. Charpentier, has obtained the concession of the Emperor of the Palais Royal, on which he proposes to build a crystal palace for a winter chateau. The concession is for a term of thirty-six years, after which space the building becomes national property. The Emperor will still be in a state of preparation for the ensuing season; and, *en attendant*, give nothing new of any importance. The Variétés, the Vaudeville, the Délassements-Comiques, and one or two other of the smaller theatres, have brought out a few novelties, but not a single piece of sufficient weight or merit to deserve any particular attention.

The re-opening of the Opéra, which was stated as intended to take place on the 29th of August, is not likely to be before the 15th of this month. Notwithstanding the near approach of the season, no arrangements have yet been made for the re-organisation of the Italian Opera; nor do we even hear anything like a probable plan proposed for its re-establishment. This theatre has long been languishing, from different causes; the principal—the extreme dearth of real talent; and, until this dearth be supplied, there seems but little chance of its succeeding under any management. Several journals have announced that Frédéric Lemaître was about to appear at the Gaité, in a piece partly written by himself. This report, though well founded, is premature. The work in question will not be ready for performance before January. In the meantime, this theatre is preparing for representation a drama by MM. Anicet Bourgeois and Michel Masson, in which the eminent comedian M. Laferrère is to appear. At the conclusion of this piece—which, it is expected, will run till the commencement of the one before mentioned—M. Laferrère is to go to the Odéon, to play in a work of Alexandre Dumas. The Gymnase has obtained a play from the pen of Madame George Sand, entitled "Le Pressoir," which will, ere long, be put on the stage. Listz is almost daily expected here, from Switzerland, and will, it is hoped, give some concerts. Meyerbeer has just completed the arrangement of the "Camp de Silésia," for the Opéra-Comique. Halévy has finished a new work, in three acts, for the same theatre, which is about shortly to appear there. Adolphe Adam is at work for the Théâtre-Lyrique, for the début of Madame Cabel, a singer from whose merits much is predicted. Verdi is employed on the subject of King Lear, and no less than eight other composers are named as being occupied with grand operas, opéras-comiques, opéras-bouffes, and opéras-dramatiques, to be performed in the course of the ensuing season. The Grand Opéra, will, it is said, open with the "Huguenots," succeeded by the "Muette," "Jérusalem," the "Vestale," and "Charles VI.," with the addition of a hundred choristers to the troupe.

A letter from Dieppe states that the municipal council of that place has received from the Emperor an assurance that in the next budget 500,000 francs shall be set down for the improvement of the harbour.

The Brest fleet is completely organised, under the command of Admiral Bruat, and consists of the following ships:—The screw ship of the first class, the *Montebello*, on which Admiral Bruat has hoisted his flag until the arrival of the *Napoleon*; the two-decker, *Hercule*; the screw ship of the line, *Austerlitz*; the screw ship *Jean Bart*; the *Duguesclin*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Charner; the screw ship *Napoleon*, expected from the Mediterranean; the screw frigate, *Pomone*; the steam frigate, *Caffarelli*; the steam corvette, *Infernal*; the steam corvette, *Roland*.

BELGIUM.

Some articles in the Paris *Constitutionnel* relative to the late marriage fêtes have excited some uneasiness both in Brussels and Paris as indicating a desire of some parties connected with the French Government to pick another quarrel with Belgium. Some months ago, an attack upon the Belgian Government from the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac appeared in the *Constitutionnel*. The King of the Belgians did not even wait to send a courier with despatches to Paris, but ordered his Ambassador, by electric telegraph, to call for explanations, which were given in such a way as to afford satisfaction. A fortnight ago an article commenting upon the marriage of the Duke de Brabant, signed by M. de Cesena, appeared in the *Constitutionnel*; and on Sunday last the following paragraph appeared in the same paper:—

We alluded some weeks ago to a change in the Belgian uniform; but we were not aware that that change had for its result to very nearly transform into an Austrian uniform the uniform of the Belgian infantry, which resembled much that of our army. That change was particularly remarked during the marriage fêtes of the Duke de Brabant with the Archduchess of Austria, when a part of the Belgian infantry wearing the new uniform were massed on the passage of that Princess. The change was badly received, and it is even said that the detachments thus transformed were received with hisses. The dissatisfaction increased when the Duke de Brabant was seen to pass through the city dressed in the new military costume. Another cause of coolness for the Civic Guard, which is the Belgian National Guard, has been the particular favour which King Leopold appeared to accord to General Chazal, who is not popular with that force.

This second article, coupled with the absence of the French Minister from the marriage ceremonies, revived and even increased the uneasiness which had been felt; and it is asserted that the representative of Belgium at the French Court has received instructions to call for explanations. Nobody knows who suggested or authorised these attacks upon the Belgian Government and the Royal Family; but the fact of their being repeated in a journal which depends for existence on the will of the French Government, seems to indicate that they have been sanctioned by some high personage.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government is believed to have protested against the claim of 7,400,000 gulden which Austria makes for the expenses of her intervention in Holstein at the close of the late war. By a patent, dated 14th instant, the King has convoked the estates of Holstein for the 5th of September, so that the Representative Assemblies of the two Duchies will meet and deliberate simultaneously with the Reichstag of the Kingdom of Denmark Proper, and it is expected that the law for instituting a Supreme Council or Senate for the common legislation of the whole monarchy will be laid before all three bodies simultaneously. The present course of the Danish Government appears to be gaining favour in the Duchies.

In Hamburg and in the Duchies a report is circulating, though not for the first time, that the King of Denmark is determined on abdicating the throne, and that his uncle, the next heir, the Erbprinz Ferdinand, would have his right of succession in favour of Prince Christian of Denmark, who would then mount the throne as Christian IX. The circumstance that the King has lately been in negotiation for the purchase of some estates in Schleswig for the Countess Danner seems to have given rise to this report, as well as to another, that his Majesty intended to retire to that Duchy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has now resolved that a somewhat less severe system shall be tried in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. The state of siege is for the present to be maintained, though under a milder form; the mode of action of the military authorities is exactly defined: all vexatious and arbitrary measures are strictly prohibited, and the power of Government is in future to be exercised with due consideration and dignity. Martial-law is still to be had recourse to for all political offences. 1. For high treason, insults offered to his Majesty and to the members of the Imperial House, insurrection and riot. 2. For tumult, for participation in secret societies or prohibited clubs, and for recruiting for the same. 3. For moving to sedition or excitement. 4. For the spreading of alarming rumours, injuring public employés, sentinels, or servants in the discharge of their duties; and, finally, for injuring or defacing official placards. Standing military courts are to be formed in Milan and Mantua for Lombardy, and in Verona and Udine for Venice. Except in case of open insurrection, drum-head law cannot be proclaimed without the express permission of the highest authority in the State. The Council of Ministers has to decide whether, under certain circumstances, persons guilty of murder, robbery, or arson, should not be subjected to military law. The new regulations are extremely strict, but the military authorities have probably received instructions to display less rigour than has hitherto been the case. If the Italians are content to remain quiet, they will, by the first of October, be in no worse position than the inhabitants of Vienna and Prague have been in for the last five years less two months.

ITALY.

The high price of bread is exciting serious misgivings in the Italian Peninsula. The King of Naples has issued a royal decree, authorising the free importation of grain into the Neapolitan dominions, until the close of the present year. Marshal Radetzky has prohibited the exportation of grain from the Lombard-Venetian provinces. The advices of the 17th from Rome state that his Holiness is unwell. Most unfavourable accounts are sent in from the provinces. The people complain bitterly of the enormous prices of the necessities of life, and of the heavy taxes. The Government is accused of not having taken the necessary measures to keep off the threatening dearth. In the immediate neighbourhood of Rome, the Pope was, not long since, deeply wounded by the offensive behaviour of the populace which surrounded his equipage; and, in the midst of loud cries and noisy complaints, attempted to toss a loaf into the carriage. Twenty-six young men, of

good family, have been arrested in the neighbourhood of Piazza Poli, on suspicion of harbouring an intent to make an attempt on several temporal and spiritual dignitaries. Six men, armed with daggers, were arrested in the Piazza Colonna, while the anniversary of Napoleon was being celebrated. The Government intended shortly to appoint a commission to try the conspirators. Other arrests had taken place on different points of the Roman territory.

SPAIN.

A short correspondence has been published between Lord Howden, the British Minister at Madrid, and a member of the present Spanish Government. Application had been made to the Spanish authorities for permission to give Christian burial to British subjects dying at Madrid; in other words, for liberty to provide a place of interment for those who, by reason of their Protestant religion, could not be buried according to the national usages of Spain. For fifty years the required permission has been refused, and now that it has at last been granted, the following are the "conditions" affixed by the Spanish Government to the privilege of Christian burial in their country:—

1. The cemetery will be erected on the hill of San Damaso, outside the gate of Toledo, and it will be constructed with subjection to the hygienic or sanitary rules required by establishments of this kind.
2. No church, chapel, or any other sign of a temple or of public or private worship, will be allowed to be built in the aforesaid cemetery.
3. All acts which can give any indication of the performance of any Divine service what-ever are prohibited.
4. In the conveyance of the dead bodies to the burial ground, any sort of pomp or publicity shall be avoided.

The nation thus treated by the Spanish Government is that to which Spain is indebted for its own national existence. British arms preserved it in its contest for independence and its struggle for constitutionalism; and at this very moment, when a favour is made of permitting Englishmen to receive the burial of brutes upon Spanish ground, Spaniards are indebted to Englishmen in an amount of money which would purchase half the territory of their kingdom. Only last October, a Protestant Englishman was buried, who certainly, for some time of his life, ran no inconsiderable risk of "dying within the dominions of Spain." Spain celebrated, we believe, a species of "mourning ceremony" for the Duke of Wellington; but, if the death of this great man had occurred—as it might have done—at Madrid, the Government must either have seen its own deliverer debarred from Christian burial, or have convicted its own doings by the repeal of its own law. But we need waste no words in pointing out the infamous bigotry of a law by which dead Protestants are ranked with excommunicated malefactors, and forbidden to be interred in Spanish ground with any forms of decency or religion.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The qualified acceptance by the Porte of the Vienna note, was announced, on Saturday, by the Paris *Moniteur*, in the following terms:—

Accounts from Constantinople of the 19th state, that the Sultan has adopted the note drawn up by the Conference of Vienna, with some changes in the wording which are without importance.

This announcement did not satisfy the speculators at the Bourse, and on Monday the following notice was posted:—

The English steamer, which arrived yesterday at Marseilles, was announced by a telegraphic despatch from the French Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 20th. That steamer brings despatches containing the development of the intelligence already known of the acceptance by the Porte, excepting the unimportant modifications, of the note which has emanated from the Conference of Vienna.

Whether the modifications made by the Porte are unimportant or not, will, in some measure, depend upon the view which the Emperor of Russia may take of the note as amended. The Czar required the acceptance of the note "without change," and the Sultan has made changes which will require to be submitted to Russia, and which may afford the Emperor an excuse for re-opening the question. It is stated that in a conversation with General Castelnau, the French Minister at St. Petersburg, the Czar declared positively that the moment he received the account of the acceptance of the note he should sign the order for the evacuation of the Principalities. The evacuation, which some days ago was believed certain, is now described as merely probable; and until we have positive news from St. Petersburg of the acceptance by the Emperor of the note as amended, it would be incorrect and premature to affirm that the question is yet terminated.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 18th ult., states that a Grand Council had assembled daily, to consider whether the terms proposed by Austria, and approved by other powers, are to be accepted or not. It appeared that the peace party (which is led by Kedschid Pacha, the Foreign Minister; and Mustapha Pacha, the Grand Vizier) would prevail if a guarantee could be obtained from the four powers, to the effect that the concession to Russia should never be made an undue use of. The war party among the Turks—of which the leaders are Mehemed Ali, the Seraskier and brother-in-law of the Sultan; Mahmoud, the Captain Pacha; and Mehemed Rashedi, the Hassa Musheeri, or General-in-Chief of the Guards—were still loud in their opposition. Mahmoud Pacha declared in the Divan of the 17th that "he would divorce his wife, but would not advise a dishonourable peace with Russia." This is an expression of the strongest kind in use among the Turks. The indignation among the Turks at what they term the faithlessness of those allies who with them signed the solemn treaties which were to guarantee the integrity of Turkey, is constantly expressed.

The news of the expected settlement of the Russo-Turkish question has produced a panic among the refugees, who fear that restrictive measures will be taken against them.

The Sultan has been pleased to grant the decoration of the newly-founded order of *Metschedi* to all the high officers of the fleets of Great Britain and France.

The arrival of the Egyptian fleet caused some excitement on Sunday the 14th ult. Each line of battle-ship was towed by two large steamers past the city, up the Bosphorus, as far as the encampment opposite Therapia. They exchanged salutes on their arrival opposite the Seraglio, and again when they came within sight of the Turkish fleet. The Egyptian squadron consists of two two-deckers, four frigates, two corvettes, and two steamers, under the command of Kei Selim Pacha. The fleet has on board 12,000 troops and 5,000 sailors, and is now lying off the port of Unkar Skelessi, in the Bosphorus, opposite Therapia, where a large camp has been formed for the reception of the troops. The place of encampment is a series of hills surrounding the valley of Unkar Skelessi, which latter is a broad flat piece of ground, covered by large plane-trees, having much the appearance of an English park, and being eminently picturesque. This was precisely the place where the Russian troops encamped who were called to assist the late Sultan against the Egyptian rebels, and on one of the hills is a monument commemorating the event in the following inscription in Turkish:—

The Russian troops came as guests on this plain, and as such departed. May this stone, large as a mountain, remain as a souvenir and a monument, and may the alliance of the two powers remain as firm and solid as this block of stone. May this mark of friendship remain eternally as their alliance.

PERTEF PASHA (1833) SELVI BOURNOU.

The latest post from the Danubian principalities announces that the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia have refused to obey the order of the Porte to appear in person at Constantinople. This places Government in a most embarrassing position.

Every account received from the different provinces of the empire speaks of the zeal shown by the people in arming themselves for defence against Russia. It remains to be seen how this unexampled enthusiasm will be allayed without war.

A letter from Constantinople says of the Sultan's military preparation now probably useless:—"The army was really organised and armed upon a formidable footing. There were 120,000 regular disciplined troops on the Danube and Balkan, around Schumla; similar corps of 50,000 or 60,000 men on the Persian frontier. The army of Syria was 100,000; the reserve, composed of old soldiers, amounted to more than 100,000 men. Then there were volunteers, the contingents of the tributary powers, and a population ready to rise en masse. There were ample provisions for a year, and ammunition enough to furnish every piece of artillery with 500 discharges. All military equipments were on the same scale, and had been accumulating for years. The defences on the Bosphorus are in a satisfactory and efficient state."

We learn from Galatz that Omer Pacha, having established a battery on an island of the Danube, which by the treaties is considered neutral ground, Prince Gortschakoff has signified to him that if he does not abandon that position he will be forced to dislodge him.

It is asserted that the Sultan intends declaring the independence of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and that these provinces shall form a confederation under the protection of the five great powers.

All accounts from Wallachia agree as to the unhealthy state of the Russian troops, and the unfeeling neglect of their comforts shown by their superior officers, who treat them as mere machines. They were

observed marching into Bucharest under the burning heat of a July sun, sweltering under the load of their great-coats, winter clothing, and heavy knapsacks, many of them from time to time dropping on the road through fatigue. Typhus fever commits great ravages amongst them. The statement requires confirmation, but they have, it is averred, a great dread of the superior prowess of the Turkish soldier; they express, however, their determination to go forward to certain death and glory to fight for the Holy Sepulchre, which they say has been sold by the Sultan to the Jews. They frequently ask how far it is to Jerusalem, which they regard as the future field of battle. The Wallachians think that the evacuation of the Danubian provinces will hardly take place so soon as is expected, immense supplies of stores of all descriptions having been sent, and all the necessary steps for passing the winter there having been taken. The concentration of troops in the neighbourhood of Warsaw increases rather than the reverse; and the Danubian Principalities are "the seat of war" in the mouths of the officers.

From Servia we have received information which still further lessens the fear of an Austrian occupation of that province. An explanation has taken place between the Servian Government and the consular agent of the Austrian Government at Belgrade, from which it appeared that the only object of Austria was to assure the Prince of Servia and the Sultan that they might rely on her military assistance in case it was required against internal disorder or foreign attack, and that she had never contemplated an occupation of the Servian territory without the consent of the existing Government. These explanations are said to have satisfied the Servian Government that they had been premature in denouncing to the Porte the intentions erroneously attributed to Austria. The excitement occasioned in the province of Servia by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia had been considerably allayed by the mission of M. de Fonton, a Russian agent, sent from Vienna to Belgrade, who had been instructed to declare that Russia was satisfied to maintain the existing Government and treaties with the Porte in reference to Servia.

THE VIENNA NOTE AND MODIFICATIONS.

The following is a translation of the Note agreed to at Vienna and submitted to the Sultan, together with the Modifications proposed by the Sublime Porte:—

H. M. the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re-establish between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the relations of good neighbourhood and perfect harmony (*entente*), which have been unhappily disturbed by recent and painful complications, has carefully undertaken the task to find the means to efface the traces of those different points.

A supreme *traded*, in date of —, having made known to him the Imperial decision, the Sublime Porte, &c., congratulates itself at being able to communicate it to H. E. Count Nesselrode. If at all times the Emperors of Russia have shown their active solicitude (1) for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, the Sultans never refused to confirm them anew by solemn acts which attested their ancient and constant benevolence towards their Christian subjects.

"H. M. the Sultan Abdul Medjid, now reigning, animated by the same dispositions, and being desirous to give to H. M. the Emperor of Russia a personal proof of his most sincere friendship, only listened to his unbounded confidence in the eminent qualities of his august friend and ally, and has deigned to take into serious consideration the representations (2) of which H. E. Prince Menschikoff rendered himself the interpreter to the Sublime Porte.

The undersigned has consequently received the order to declare by the present that the Government of H. M. the Sultan will remain faithful to the letter and the spirit of the stipulations of the treaties of Kucukjicki Kainardji (3) and of Adrianople, relative to the protection of Christian worship (4); and that H. M. regards it as a point of honour with him to cause to be preserved for ever from all attacks, either at present or in future, the enjoyment of the spiritual privileges which have been accorded by the august ancestors of H. M. to the orthodox Church in the East, and which are maintained and confirmed by him; and, moreover, to allow the Greek worship to participate in a spirit of high justice in the advantages conceded (5) to other Christians by convention or special agreement.

Moreover, as the Imperial firman, which has recently been given to the Greek patriarchate and clergy, and which contains the confirmation of their spiritual privileges, must be regarded as a new proof of those noble sentiments; and as, moreover, the proclamation of that firman, which gives every security, must dispel for ever every anxiety as regards the worship which is the religion of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I am happy to be charged with the duty of making the present notification. As regards the guarantee, that in future nothing shall be changed at the place of visitation at Jerusalem, it results from the firman provided with the Hatti Humayun of the 15th of the Moon of Rebbi Ulakir, 1268 (February, 1852), explained and corroborated by the firmans of —; and it is the formal intention of his Majesty the Sultan to cause his sovereign decisions to be executed without any alteration.

The Sublime Porte, moreover, officially promises that no modification shall be made in the state of things which has just been regulated, without a previous agreement with the Governments of Russia and France, and without prejudice whatever to the different Christian communities.

In case the Imperial Court of Russia should demand it, a suitable locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or in the vicinity, for the construction of a church consecrated for the performance of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation.

The Sublime Porte engages itself even now to subscribe in this respect a solemn act, which would place those pious foundations under the special surveillance of the Consulate-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

The undersigned, &c., &c., &c.

[PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.]

- (1) For the worship of the orthodox Greek Church the Sultans have never ceased to watch over the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of that worship and of that Church in the Ottoman Empire, and to confirm them anew by solemn acts which attest, &c.
- (2) The communications.
- (3) Of Koushouk-Kainardji, confirmed by that of Adrianople, relative to the protection by the Porte of the Christian worship.
- (4) And to make known that H. M. the Sultan, &c.
- (5) The advantages accorded, and which may be accorded, to other Christian communities, Ottoman subjects.

MOROCCO.

Intelligence from Tangiers to the 20th states that an Ambassador from Morocco was on the point of proceeding to London to settle some difficulties of a serious character, which have arisen between the Governments of England and Morocco. It appears that the English Consul has given notice to the Moorish authorities that they must renounce their present system of prohibition, and adopt one of free-trade, at least to a certain extent. Some discussion had arisen in this matter, and the Moorish Embassy has for object to endeavour to settle the affair.

AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara* we have advices from New York to the 16th. Great complaints are made by the friends of the President of the impartial distribution of official patronage among his political opponents. They say that Disunionists and Free-soilers have from the beginning received by far the larger share of offices; and General Pierce has by this course alienated his supporters, the national Democrats, without purchasing the confidence of his opponents. General Pierce, at his election, stood forward as the representative of the principle of the integrity of the Union. But his scheme of uniting men of all parties, by bestowing honours and emoluments upon their leaders, seems to be in advance of his age; and the result is, that General Pierce has no party now, and that his Administration will have to confront a powerful phalanx of Union men in the next Congress, who will be sustained by the general feeling of the national democracy.

At New Orleans yellow-fever continued to sweep off large numbers of the citizens. The deaths for the 14th, one day only, were 200. A New Orleans paper gives a fearful account of the scenes consequent upon the want of persons to bury the dead.

Nearly 200 persons had died in New York and the neighbourhood from the effects of heat, the temperature having reached 102. The victims were principally Irish, with a sprinkling of English, Scotch, and American.

The question of the liability of Mississippi upon her repudiated obligations known as the "Union Bank Bonds," has been unanimously affirmed by the High Court of Appeals in that state, before which it had been carried. These bonds, which amounted only to a total of £1,000,000 sterling, were issued by the state more than fifteen years ago—namely, on the 5th of June, 1838—when their full value was received and expended, some questions which were subsequently raised as to their legality being met by the Legislature with two distinct resolutions, at different periods, to the effect that the contract was in every respect sound, and that any attempt to deny its validity would be "a calumny upon the justice, honour, and dignity of the State." In 1842, however, the finances of the country becoming worse, and payment of the interest being pressed, it was resolved to resort to repudiation; and from that time to the present no representations to the people or Legislature have had any effect, although a period of prosperity has been experienced which has created a surplus revenue, and been a constant subject of boasting and

congratulation. It appears, however, that the principal of the bonds was stipulated to be repaid at certain progressive periods, and, that the first of the series having fallen due in 1850, a suit was commenced by one of the holders, which has just terminated in the decision now reported. The only remaining question, therefore, is whether the citizens of Mississippi will submit to the fiat which has been given against them even by the highest of their own constituted authorities; and, although the fact that an appeal to a popular vote as to whether they should or should not recognise their obligations, which was actually made by the Governor a year ago, was decided in the negative, is a discouraging circumstance, there is reason to hope that further resistance will be abandoned and that a resumption of payment may at length be anticipated. Should such prove to be the case, repudiation being extinguished in the quarter whence it originated, a similar step cannot long be delayed by the other States of the Union in which it is still practised—namely, Michigan, Florida, and Arkansas.

The general character of the money-market of New York has been one of increasing demand for money, which is likely to continue. This is ascribable to the vast increase of trade, under the impulse of the gold discoveries. While the exports in goods and specie from New York, for the first seven months of 1852, amounted to 44,000,000 dollars, in 1853 they slightly exceeded 46,000,000; but the relative proportion of exports for the same period was 74,000,000 and 118,000,000; the relative exports for the month of July alone being 13,000,000 and 20,000,000. Already, in New York, they begin to talk of "over-trading"—a phrase which implies some degree of check to the orders upon which Great Britain can calculate.

By the *Arctic* we have later advices from New York, namely, to the 20th ult.

A letter from Washington gives the annexed statement relative to the negotiations upon the fishery and reciprocity questions since the failure of the project negotiated by Mr. Everett, but not presented to the Senate:—

The British Government have presented the following propositions for the consideration of our Government:—

1. The free navigation of the river St. Lawrence.
2. To permit colonial-built vessels to obtain registers, that privilege being already granted in England to American and other foreign-built vessels.
3. To abolish the system of bounties to our fishermen.
4. To throw open the Californian coasting-trade; that is to say, to allow British vessels to load in the Atlantic States for California.
5. To abolish the duty on fish brought here in colonial bottoms.
6. Reciprocal trade with the provinces in certain articles, the growth of each country, based upon the Reciprocity Bill introduced by Mr. Grinnell in 1848, and passed by the House of Representatives; if their propositions were agreed to, a participation in the British North American fisheries was to be extended to American fishermen.

It is understood the proposition to permit colonial-built vessels to obtain American registers has been declined by the Cabinet, on the ground, principally, that it is properly a matter for Congressional action. It would be for Congress to determine how far it is expedient to amend the tariff by modifying the duties on iron, copper, hemp, &c., so as to enable our shipbuilders to compete with the colonists on equal terms.

The proposition to abolish the system of bounties to our fishermen was declined, upon the ground that the bounties are matters of internal policy, with which England cannot be permitted to interfere.

The proposition to throw open the Californian coasting trade was declined, on the ground that the constitution declares that all the States of the Union shall be on an equal footing, and that, therefore, the coasting-trade of California could not be opened to England without the carrying with it also the whole coasting trade of the United States. As for the proposition of reciprocal trade, it was considered as much too limited; and there appeared to be no disposition on the part of England to extend it to an interchange in all articles of growth, product, and manufacture of the country and the provinces respectively. It was even doubtful if England would consent to a reciprocal trade in the articles enumerated in Mr. Seymour's bill of last session. This is the present position of the negotiations. It is, however, believed that a project of a treaty may yet be agreed upon, as there appears to be a strong desire on both sides to settle the matter; it is, therefore, probable Mr. Marcy will submit a proposition on the part of the Government, defining precisely what the United States are willing to agree to; and we have little doubt, when that proposition is made, that a speedy solution of the difficulty will be had.

It is stated that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, is to return to England in the *Sarah Sands*.

Advices from Havannah, of the 14th ult., state that the cholera had been terrific on one estate, belonging to Mrs. Seals: 131 negroes had died in six days.

It was reported in New York that a severe earthquake had been experienced at Cumana, Spanish Main, on the 19th of July, at three p.m., by which 4000 persons were lost. At the same time a slight shock was felt at Trinidad, attended, however, with no serious consequences.

INDIA.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway has already opened its line from Bombay to Tannah, and the reports of the traffic seem to indicate success. But the great importance of this line of railway will not be truly felt until it is completed as far as the cotton districts of Khandeish on the one hand, and the fashionable town of Poonah on the other. Steps have been taken to accomplish this. The actual capital of the Company has been found adequate to the construction of the line from Bombay to Calcutta—thirty-five miles—and the India House have just resolved to permit the Company to raise £1,500,000 of addition to their capital with a guarantee of 5 per cent. for £500,000 set apart for constructing the line to Shawpoor; and 4½ per cent. for £1,000,000 intended to commence two lines, one into Khandeish, the other to Poonah. But as there is projected a railway from Calcutta to the north-west frontier, touching at Mirzapoor, Allahabad, Agra, Lahore, and other towns, it is understood that the great Indian Peninsular Company are to survey a route for a junction line connecting their own railway with the Bengal railway at Allahabad or Mirzapoor, thus completing the direct communication between the great cities on the Ganges and Bombay. There has also been recently projected a Central India Railway Company, proposing to connect Bombay and Baroda, and ultimately joining the Bengal line at Agra. This latter portion, it is understood, will be surveyed by the Central India Company. These brief intimations throw a brightness on the future.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH BURMAH.

The letters and papers brought by the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 20th July, state that peace had been proclaimed with Burmah. The King of Ava appears to have been starved into submission; famine prevailed at his capital, and was attributed to the continuance of our blockade of the river, which prevented the arrival of the usual supplies of rice from the lower provinces. He has accordingly expressed his desire for the cessation of hostilities, and requested that the blockade of the river may cease. He announces "that orders had been issued by the governors of districts not to allow the Burmese troops to attack the territories in which the British Government had placed its garrisons," and he has set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava.

The withdrawal of the blockade will not terminate the famine at Ava as the King expects, for, owing to the disturbed state of the country, there was no cultivation in the lower provinces last season, and a scarcity prevails, which is only prevented from becoming a famine by large and incessant importations of grain from Calcutta and Moulmein. It is unfortunate that the first year of our rule should be one of scarcity. Very little progress has been made in raising the local crops for the annexed provinces. The Peguers exhibit a reluctance to enter the Company's service that was altogether unexpected.

Although the Burmese may cease for the time to molest us, and thus diminish the casualties resulting directly from war, the most deadly enemy will still remain in the climate of the country. Of the relative extent of these two liabilities we may give some idea by stating, that whereas thirteen officers only have been killed in action, no fewer than forty-seven have fallen victims to disease. The whole number of European officers who have either perished from sickness or who have been killed, wounded, or invalidated during the seventeen months of this Burmese war, amounts to 198.

ELECTRIC GAS.—The experiment of lighting London by electric gas, obtained by the decomposition of water, and applicable also to heating, and as a motive power, at half the expense of ordinary gas, with equal illuminating power, non-explosive, inodorous, and free from smoke, is about to be tried on an extensive scale; and, in the event of its succeeding, it is said that all the pipes and lamps in London may be used for it.

THE LAKES.—All the hotels, inns, and private lodgings—houses at Keswick, Grasmere, Ambleside, Bowness, Buttermere, Patterdale, Pooley Bridge, &c., are thronged with tourists; amongst whom are many foreigners. A very great number of anglers have visited the northern lakes and streams this season, who have generally met with tolerable success, which may be attributed to the formation of angling associations.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

OSBORNE TO TAMWORTH.

The Queen has made a rapid and pleasant progress from Osborne to Holyhead. As her Majesty left Osborne at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, there was a south-westerly gale, and the sea ran high; but the Queen—an excellent sailor—was not deterred nor delayed. The Royal embarkation was duly effected on board the *Bylin* at the appointed hour and immediately afterwards the little craft steamed out of the harbour en route for the Southampton water.

Arriving at Southampton a little after ten, the Queen and the Royal Family (Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred) were received with a Royal salute from the platform; the various ships belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company manned their rigging, and each vessel in the dock being dressed, the effect was very imposing. An American brig lying outside also manned the rigging. The Queen, having landed, and acknowledged the many marks of loyalty exhibited, passed on to the state-carriages, which were drawn slowly a way, amid the repeated cheers of the people, a band of music playing "God save the Queen."

At Basingstoke, the Earl Granville, who will be the Minister in attendance on the Queen during the Irish visit, met her Majesty, having arrived from London by an early train. Here the first break of gauge took place; and Mr. Charles Russell, the chairman; Mr. Brunel, the engineer; and Mr. Saunders, the secretary of the Great Western Railway, took charge of the Royal train henceforward to Leamington, a distance of nearly a hundred miles.

Leamington—the boundary of the broad gauge portion of the journey—was reached shortly after one o'clock. A new state saloon carriage had been prepared for this occasion by the North-Western Company; and the application of a novel mode of communication between the guard and the engine-driver was also brought into use, for the first time, yesterday, as a means of starting at a given moment, and also of signalling in case of necessity. The run from Leamington, by Kenilworth to Coventry, was admirably accomplished. From Coventry, the branch railway was traversed to Nuneaton, where the Trent Valley trunk line is entered; and Tamworth was made soon after two o'clock. At this place the only important stoppage during the day took place. Here her Majesty partook of an elegant *déjeuner*, provided by the railway company, under the direction of Mr. Mills, of the Castle Hotel, whose own resources were aided by the obliging kindness of Sir Robert Peel, who, in reply to a telegraphic message addressed to him at Geneva, desired that his plate chests should be placed at the disposal of the worthy host for her Majesty's use. When the Royal train arrived at Tamworth, the Mayor (W. Robinson, Esq.) and the members of the corporation were present on the platform to welcome the Sovereign. Guards of honour, composed of detachments of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry and of the 95th Foot, from Weedon, with the bands of both regiments, were also in attendance. The station was decorated with great taste, and a vast number of persons resident in the neighbourhood were permitted to view the arrival of the Royal party from the up and down platforms. The corporation of Tamworth, and the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, then had the honour to present to her Majesty the following addresses:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Tamworth.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Tamworth, respectfully approach your Majesty, to express our devoted loyalty, and our continued attachment to your Majesty's person and family.

We remember, with feelings of the liveliest emotion and gratitude, that your Majesty honoured our ancient borough with your Royal presence when your Majesty was graciously pleased to visit your devoted and attached servant, our distinguished representative, the late Sir Robert Peel.

We then prayed that the Supreme Disposer of all events would bountifully pour down blessings on your Majesty and your Royal Consort, and we thank God that he has granted to your Majesty and your devoted subjects so many and great blessings; and we continue earnestly to pray that your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and family, may enjoy the protection of that gracious Providence which has so long granted to this highly-favoured land, under your Majesty's beneficent rule, the blessings of peace, of social happiness, and general prosperity.

WM. ROBINSON, Mayor.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, the clergy of the Deanery of Tamworth and its neighbourhood, beg leave to approach your Majesty with unfeigned respect and affection, and to offer to your Majesty our loyal and dutiful submission, and our hearty congratulations, on the occasion of your Majesty's present visit.

It is our earnest prayer that it may please Almighty God to preserve your Majesty in life and health for many years to come, and to grant us a long continuance of your Majesty's present happy and peaceful reign over these realms, for the happiness of your Majesty's family, the prosperity of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, and for the protection and enlargement of that branch of Christ's Church of which your Majesty is the head, and of which we, your Majesty's devoted servants, are ministers.

Signed by the Rev. E. HARTON, Vicar of Tamworth, and about thirty other Ministers of the town and neighbourhood.

Her Majesty left Tamworth at the appointed time—2½ p.m.—having shortened the stoppage arranged in the official time bill, for the purpose of making up the time lost in crossing from Osborne.

TAMWORTH TO HOLYHEAD.

At every other station along the line crowds congregated, without the possibility of seeing more than the whirling past of the Royal train, which did not stop again until it got to Chester, and there only to change engines. The Royal train arrived at Holyhead at a quarter to seven o'clock. At all the stations on the Chester and Holyhead line the Queen was received with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty, particularly at Bangor, where the people were most enthusiastic. At Holyhead the demonstrations were grand and comprehensive. The quay was spanned with a magnificent triumphal arch, and from almost every house in the immediate vicinity flags and union-jacks were displayed. The vessels and steamers moored in the old pier harbour were gallily decked with naval flags and streamers. A company of the 7th Fusiliers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wilbraham, and also the Chester Pensioners, arrived by railway early in the day, as a guard of honour to her Majesty.

At half-past six o'clock the Royal party arrived at Holyhead. The Queen's reception along the route was very gratifying. Each station had its band of determined and loyal sight-seers, who cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs at the mere glimpse of the Queen. The *Victoria* and *Albert* lay at the pier-head; and, opposite to her, were stationed the children of the Holyhead schools, whose voices at the moment the Queen arrived swelled out in full chorus the beautiful strains of the National Anthem. Her Majesty having embarked, the Royal yacht presently moved from the pier-head, and proceeded into the new harbour, surrounded by the steam-frigates forming the Royal squadron.

VISIT TO THE STONE QUARRY.

On Sunday the Royal squadron lay quietly at anchor in the new harbour at Holyhead. In such a position, with the Skerries in sight on the one hand, and the South Stack lighthouse on the other, and a stiff westerly breeze over head, the Royal party could scarcely fail to have their attention strongly directed to the magnificent works which are being carried out under the direction of Mr. Rendel for the formation of Holyhead Harbour. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, went to the end of the North Breakwater on Sunday morning, examining minutely the very simple, yet bold and effective manner in which it is extended, foot by foot, into the sea; and in the afternoon the Queen drove in the Hon. W. O. Stanley's carriage to the quarries, whence the immense mass of materials required in constructing it is obtained. The illustrious party must have been not a little impressed by what they saw, and it may not be inappropriate to state, as briefly as possible, the leading features of so remarkable and so truly national an undertaking. It was commenced in 1849, and is intended to secure a total area of 300 acres, for the purpose of a harbour, two-thirds of that space having a minimum depth of seven fathoms at low water. Accommodation will thus be provided for about 400 vessels of all classes, including 70 men-of-war as large as the *Duke of Wellington*.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, were conducted over the harbour and north breakwater staging by Mr. Rendel (the engineer) and Mr. Rigby; and subsequently, on her Majesty's visit to the quarries with his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal family, they were accompanied, as before, by Mr. Rendel and Mr. Rigby, when the mode of obtaining the large quantities of stone by mining operations, with the large charges of gunpowder, was explained to the Royal visitors. Several specimens of the mountain stone that were displaced in the large mines exploded the preceding day were selected by her Majesty and the Royal party; one of which, selected by



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY AT TAMWORTH.

the Queen, was forwarded by desire to the Royal yacht, with other specimens for the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. The Queen returned to the yacht in one of the railway trucks—a rough conveyance for sovereignty, certainly, but one which enabled her more thoroughly to comprehend how the works are carried on. During the afternoon the Royal tourists also visited the South Stack lighthouse; Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales descending to the rock on which it stands, and spending some time in its examination and in the survey of the fine coast scenery which it commands.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

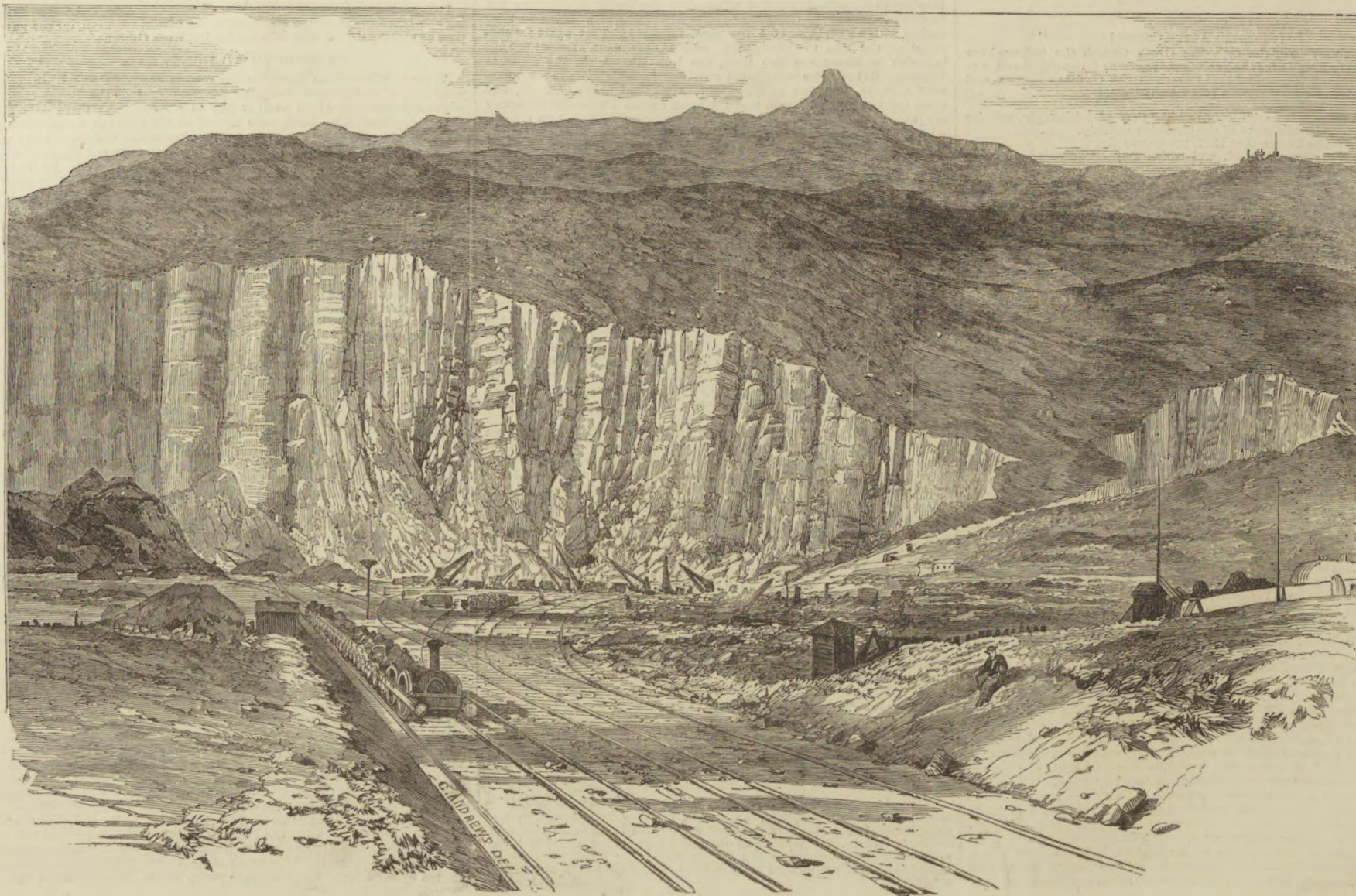
The new Harbour of Holyhead having just been selected as the rendezvous for the Royal Squadron, and the port from which her Majesty should leave for Ireland; this being also the first occasion upon which her Majesty has visited Holyhead; and the fleet and the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, being moored for the first time in the new harbour; we have taken the present occasion of describing the locality and extensive works now in progress.

As the shortest and most direct route from London to Dublin, the passage via Holyhead has always engaged the attention of Government; and before the introduction of railways, they had caused to be formed one of the finest mail coach roads in the kingdom: this great work, executed by Telford, the renowned engineer, in the beginning of the present century, was considered his *chef d'œuvre*, with the graceful suspension-bridge spanning the Menai Straits, and the road terminating in Holyhead, at what is now called the Old Harbour—from whence sailing packets, carrying the mails, then took their departure direct for Kingstown (Dublin). The next road brought to bear upon this port, with the same object (that of shortening the distance as much as possible between the two capitals), was an iron one; and the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, with a spirit and energy commensurate with the object to be attained, overcame all difficulties; and, with Mr. Peto as their indefatigable chairman, and Mr. Stephenson as their engineer, they constructed the now world-known Britannia Tubular Bridge, through which the mails and passengers from London rapidly pass (at a level of 100 feet above the tide;) then across the

Island of Anglesea, to Holyhead Harbour; where the Company's and Mail Steam packets are waiting to receive them; and a sea-passage of four hours and a half (the 64 miles intervening) lands them in safety in Ireland.

The increasing importance of this station, together with its applicability, induced the Board of Admiralty (at the suggestion of their engineer, Mr. James Meadows Rendel, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers) to select this spot for the formation of one of the national Harbours of Refuge; and this work is now being carried out there, with a speed and activity (aided by appliances of steam and machinery which the science of the present day has developed) in a manner positively surprising. The harbour is formed by a breakwater to the northward, about 5000 feet in length, leaving the shore in the form of a bent arm, extending outwards, from Soldier's Point and the Platters Buoy and another pier running out from the opposite shore, or Salt Island, eastward, a distance of 2000 feet; these two arms enclosing an area of 316 acres, three-quarters of a mile long, and with a depth of six or seven

(Continued on page 185.)



QUARRIES IN THE HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN.



HER MAJESTY AND SUITE VISITING THE HOLYHEAD QUARRIES.—(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

PREES CHURCH, VICARAGE, AND SCHOOLS.

In a picturesque district of Shropshire, on an outlying spur of lias, fourteen and a half miles north of Shrewsbury, stands the old church of Prees, which, together with the village, is storied with associations of historic interest. Here Philip Henry (father to Matthew Henry, the celebrated commentator) was set apart for the ministry, Sept. 16, 1657. In the reign of Charles I. Dr. James Fleetwood, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, was Vicar here; and, in the reign of Queen Anne, Dr. Edward Chandler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was Vicar. Rowland, first Lord Hill, was born in the hall, adjoining the Church, on September 16, 1772. In the vicarage-house are preserved two old portraits (supposed to be those of the first Lord Ferrers and his wife); the paintings were found in 1842, having been bricked up in the roof of the old vicarage. The Church, with the exception of the east end and the tower, appears to be of the fourteenth century. The tower was rebuilt in 1758. The present vicarage and schools were built in 1847.

WRECK OF THE "LARRISTON" SCREW STEAMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

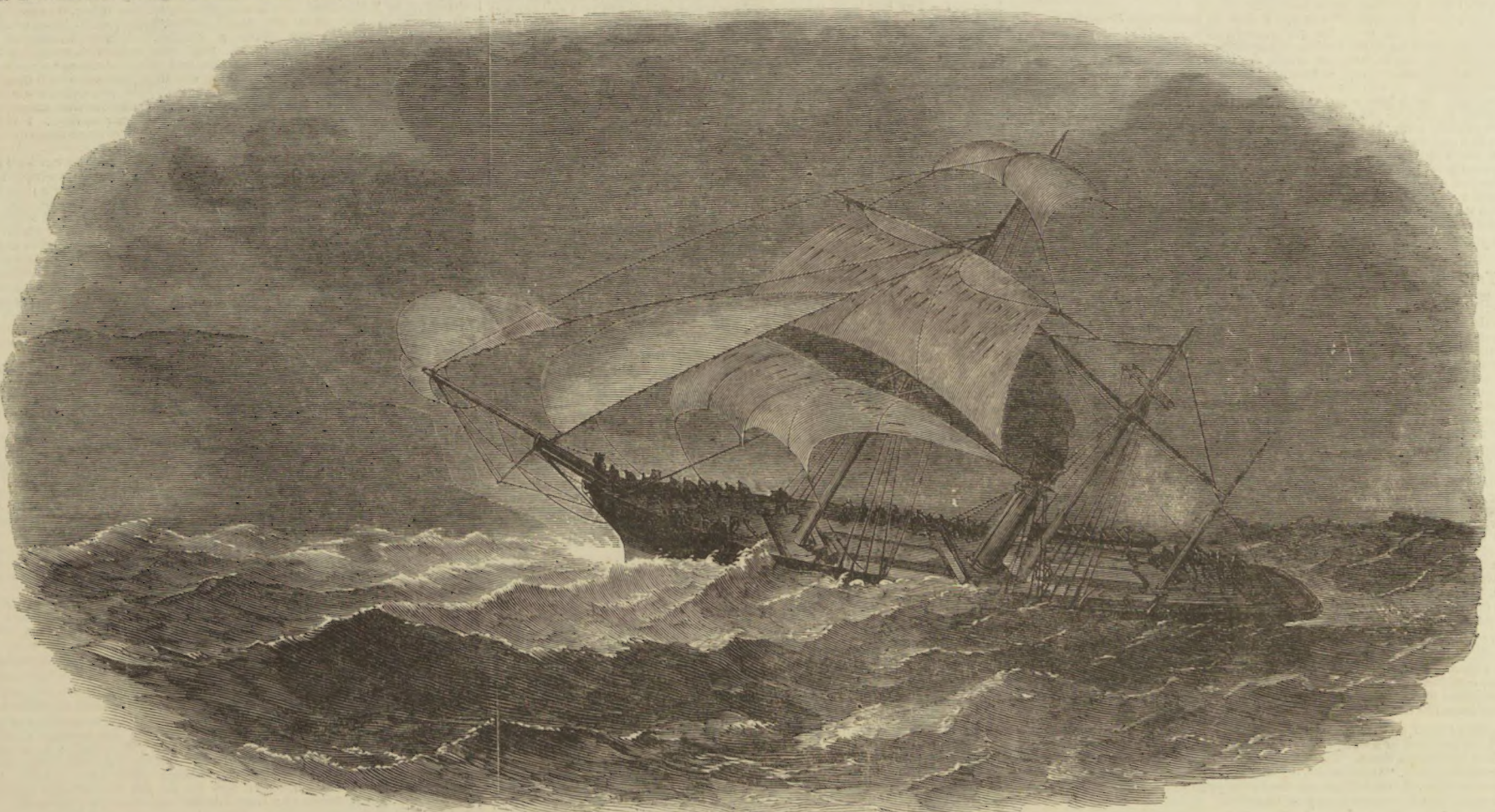
HEREWITH I send you an account of the shipwreck and total loss of the screw steamer "Larriston," in the China Seas, on the 2nd May last, at about eleven p.m., whilst on her passage from Shanghai to Hong-Kong. The scene of the catastrophe is the Island "Turn-about," situate near midway up the coast, and distant from Fuh-Chow-Foo about eighty miles. I also send you a Sketch of the wreck.

The *Larriston* left Shanghai on the 30th April, at six a.m. The



PREES CHURCH, VICARAGE, AND SCHOOLS.

morning was rainy, with thick fog, which rendered the navigation of the river extremely difficult, and considerable time elapsed in reaching Woosung. Here we remained two hours to take in cargo, and some treasure, when we again got under way for our final departure: to clear the anchorage we had to make a long turning, as the tide was running very strong outwards; and, in attempting this, as we rounded the bows of the American frigate *Plymouth*, lying at single anchor in the river, our patent steering apparatus jammed, and we came directly down upon her thwart-hawse. The *Plymouth* being so large and heavy a craft as compared to us, received little damage, whilst we were roughly handled; our maintopmast, mizenmast, and two davits, being carried away, together with one of our two boats partially stove in. At two p.m., the wreck being cleared away, we steamed out of the river, and got out to sea, without further difficulty, on the same evening. Up to the time of the vessel being lost there was nothing particular to note, except that the weather had been moderate, but foggy, which prevented the regular taking of sights. The *Larriston* had been steaming with only one blade to her screw, but with all sails set, and before a fine north-easterly breeze; she must have been going from ten to eleven knots at the time she went ashore. I had retired to bed about a quarter of an hour, when roused by the concussion, on the vessel striking the rocks, I hurried on my clothes and proceeded on deck, where an awful scene presented itself, the bow of the steamer appeared to be jammed on a small tidal rock, distant from a barren precipitous-looking island, from a quarter to half a mile. The night was dark and threatening, with a heavy and rising surf running; and, to crown all, the ship was reported as making water rapidly, having struck with such force, that the rocks had gone quite through her bottom, rendering all chances of saving her hopeless. The captain had reversed the engines, with the view of backing off; but she was fixed so hard and fast on her rocky bed, that the attempt was unsuccessful; and well it was so; had he succeeded, the vessel would have gone down in a few minutes in from six to ten fathoms, and the probability is every soul would have perished. On learning the dangerous position



WRECK OF "THE LARRISTON" SCREW STEAMER, OFF TURNABOUT ISLAND, IN THE CHINA SEAS.

we were in, a rush was made by the crew to take possession of the boats, which were obliged to be defended by the passengers and officers at the point of the cutlass. About half-past eleven p.m. the life-boat was lowered (in doing which she was nearly swamped), and six of the eight passengers, together with three officers and a Lascar crew, made for the shore, where from two to three hours were spent before a landing could be effected. The boat, after getting the passengers on shore, at once proceeded on her return. Meanwhile the weather had got worse, and the sea had risen so high as to render all chance of gaining the wreck that night hopeless. The boat accordingly put back, leaving, of necessity, those remaining on board to their fate; and a miserable night they had, for about one a.m., the vessel sunk aft, obliging them to cling to the bowsprit and fore-castle deck, with the sea making a clean breach over them. At daybreak, the weather continued so boisterous, and the sea running so heavy that no relief could be afforded. At about seven a.m. several attempts were made to reach the wreck, but without success; about which time, the Lascar crew thinking death so near, made for the shore, on pieces of the wreck, but the great bulk were carried outwards with the current, and perished. The Europeans remained by the steamer, and in this they were wise, for it was the only chance of saving their lives. Several further attempts were made to reach the wreck, but unsuccessfully. About half-past eight a.m., however, the weather began to moderate, and continued to abate without interruption until ten a.m.; when, with the assistance of a small native boat, our poor woe-begone shipmates were relieved from the jaws of death. About an hour after finally leaving the wreck, her bows slipped off the rocks, and she totally disappeared.

Turn about, the island on which we found we had been wrecked, is an uninhabited rock; but, fortunately, at this time six fishermen happened to be there from the large island Haitan, distant about seven miles off, on a fishing-run. Such food as they had we partook of: it consisted of dried sweet potato and salt fish, and although hard fare, we were most thankful for it: good water was found on the island. On the evening of the day of the rescue, we despatched across to the Haitian authorities for assistance a boat, which reached them safely; but on her passage over was boarded by a fishing-boat, and our messenger robbed of the little money he had in his possession. On the morning of the 4th, the inhabitants of Haitan, having ascertained that a vessel had been shipwrecked, crowded across in their boats in great numbers, to see what they could pick up, steal, or get hold of by fair or foul means—and cut-throat looking fellows they appeared to be. They almost all carried knives, or weapons of some sort; and I am persuaded that had our numbers not been so great (there were about seventy of us, and many of us armed with cutlasses) they would have attacked us.

At two p.m. of the same day (the 4th), our messenger, having been successful in his application to the authorities, arrived with a junk; and at three p.m. we all embarked, and reached Haitan at about six p.m. We were well enough received at the place where we landed—a small fishing village; but the officials had no power to succour us with provisions, &c., until they had communicated with the mandarins of the district; and had it not been that a Portuguese lorchia happened to be in the bay conveying a fleet of junks up the coast, we should have fared badly. The authorities, however, although they could give us no food, gave us lodging for the night, in a joss-house—a miserable place, swarming with fleas. The following day we arranged with the captain of the lorchia, for our conveyance to Fuh-Chow. He agreed to take us there, although considerably out of his way. We started the same day, and arrived on the morning of Saturday, the 7th of May. In the run up to Fuh-Chow, great danger was encountered, and we were nearly lost a second time. A gale from the north-east came on with thick weather, and the pilot, mistaking his course, ran over the dangerous sand banks at the entrance of the river Min, where, had we touched, the vessel would at once have gone to pieces, and every soul on board must inevitably have perished. At parting with the captain of the lorchia, a handsome present was presented to him, together with a letter of thanks from the passengers, and captain, and officers, for the great kindness received at his hands.

We remained at Fuh-Chow till the morning of the 11th May, when we took leave in two small clipper-schooners for Kong-Kong; where, after touching at various places on our way down the coast, we arrived on the evening of the 19th, after a pleasant run of eight days. No news of the *Larrieton* having reached Hong-Kong, great anxiety was felt on her account; and, when within some ten miles of the port, we met a steamer which had just been despatched to look after us. The steamer, on ascertaining the news, at once returned to Hong Kong, taking the passengers with her.

I cannot close this letter without bearing testimony to the kind treatment experienced after shipwreck from friends at Fuh-Chow, Amoy, and Hong-Kong.

The *Larrieton* had 101 souls on board on leaving Shanghai—viz., sixteen Europeans, about seventy Lascars, and fifteen Chinamen—of whom twenty-eight Lascars and three Chinamen perished.

The above steamer was owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., of China (the principal of which firm was on board at the time of accident). She was quite a new boat, having but recently arrived out from England; of 250 tons register, or thereabouts; and built of wood. She is said to have been insured, together with the opium and treasure; but the passengers' luggage, &c., of which there was a large quantity on board, was uninsured.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—FIRE AND COOKING ON WATER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Several of your readers have expressed their wish, that I should inform the public how to manage the very important experiment of raising gas from, and cooking food on, the surface of the water, wherein it is so very abundantly contained; similar to the experiment on the water at the late Festival at Hartwell, near Aylesbury, where a large fish (tench), weighing 2½ lb., was caught by the permission and at the suggestion of Dr. Lee, and was fried on the water, in a few minutes, by the sub-carburetted hydrogen gas collected out of the river. Therefore, with your permission, and space for a very few lines in your paper, I will endeavour so to do.

First, then, this ready-made gas exists in prodigious quantities in all muddy waters all over the globe, and any person thrusting a walking-stick into the mud at the bottom of any such water, will immediately see the gas-bubbles rise in volumes, which the untutored think is wind. These gas-bubbles then are very inflammable. To collect them for use is the next consideration. A tub, turned bottom upwards in the water, makes a good gasometer, but a hole bored through the bottom to let out the wind is requisite, as also to put in a peg or a tap. By pressing on the mud the gas rises rapidly under the tub; the hole being stopped, the gas accumulates, fills the tub, and lifts it up; when the tap being turned, or the peg taken out, and a light applied, the gas burns till it is all gone. This gas, which accumulates and rises from rivers, cesspools, sewers, &c., daily, may be collected and burned *ad libitum*, for domestic or sanitary purposes. It would also be prevented from escaping into the air, and into the lungs of those with whom it comes in contact. The cholera and other epidemics and malaria might be modified.

Aylesbury, Aug. 30.

T. CORCUTT, Analyst.

THE NEW LAW ON THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—There are eight sections in the new law, and it enacts that from and after the 1st August next, furnaces in the metropolis shall consume their own smoke under penalties described. From the same day steam-vessels on the Thames above London-bridge are to consume their own smoke under penalties to be recovered in a summary manner before a magistrate. The words "consume or burn the smoke" are not to be held in all cases to mean "to consume or burn all the smoke," and justices may remit the penalties if of opinion that such person has altered his furnace as to consume as far as possible all the smoke arising from it. Constables may be empowered to enter and inspect furnaces and steam-engines. No information is to be laid under this act to recover any penalty, except by the authority of the Secretary of State, or the commissioners of the metropolitan or City of London police.

OMNIBUS FARES.—The proprietors of these conveyances have long had in contemplation to adopt some other mode of payment than the present. One plan now proposed is to have a box affixed outside the door, and into which box every passenger will be requested to pre-pay his fare before getting into or upon the omnibus. Another plan is to have tickets, to be purchased of the conductor or at the offices of the proprietors (available for any omnibus belonging to such proprietors), with directions printed on each ticket—so that the holder may know the distance he may ride. If the latter plan be adopted, it is proposed to issue daily, weekly, and monthly tickets; and, according to the number purchased, to give the purchaser an extra number.—*Sum.*

HULL BRIBERY COMMISSION.—The number of certificates issued by direction of the Commissioners were, on Monday last, about 150, Tuesday 150, Wednesday 250, Thursday 200—making in all about 700. These certificates exempt the parties who have been witnesses before the commission from any penal consequences which might otherwise have resulted from the disclosures they have made.

LIBERALITY.—The parish church of Drayton, Warwickshire, has been restored at an expense of £2000. The remains of the late Sir R. Peel are buried there. The present baronet, on being applied to or a subscription, said, "Gentlemen, instead of putting my name upon the list as a subscriber, if you will permit me to see your plans carried out at my own cost, I shall be most happy to do so."

THE LEEDS WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.—It has been decided that the memorial in Leeds of the "Hero of Waterloo" shall be a colossal figure of the departed Duke. At a meeting of the committee of the subscribers held at the Leeds Court-house (Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., in the chair), it was resolved the commission for making the statue should be given to Baron Marochetti. The cost will be about 1500 guineas.

THE BRIDGEWATER CASE.

THE Bridgewater Case, important in itself on account of the large amount of property at issue, became still more important from the principles involved in its decision. The law, the learning, and the ability of the country, in their highest and most authoritative places, were evoked for its consideration; and never did it appear more distinctly that uniformity of opinion was not a certain result of such eminent endowments. On the contrary, the Bar differed, the Bench differed, and the supreme tribunal of the Legislature differed. Yet out of this nettle contrariety, it may be hoped that we have plucked a flower of legal safety, which will mark an epoch in the judicature of the country. Seven questions were propounded by the Lords, but the great problem resolved itself into one—viz., whether folly, elaborated into technicality; or common sense and justice, should carry off an estate of seventy or eighty thousand pounds a year; or, in other words, should an individual, crazed by wealth and ambition, possess the power—after his death—to violate natural rights, and outrage the common weal and constitutional principles of England?

In delivering judgment, Lord Lyndhurst embodied these points in a very impressive address; and the other Peers agreeing with him—Lords Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonard's—also delivered themselves with admirable power; whilst the Lord Chancellor could only regret that his noble and learned associates felt compelled to reverse his judgment, and pronounce against the validity of this extraordinary and indecorous will. He was indeed sustained by the opinions of no fewer than nine judges; whilst on the other side were only the Lord Chief Baron and his coadjutor Baron Platt.

As a Blue-book has since appeared, with all the data pro and con, we have been curious to look at the opinion of a Judge which seems to have produced so decided an effect upon the final judgment of the Peers; and we have read Sir Frederick Pollock's statement with so much interest, and found it so entirely to agree with common sense, justice, and equity, that we think we cannot do better than submit some of its most satisfactory arguments for the perusal of our readers. In doing this, we will not trail them into the legal labyrinth as to whether Provisos were *conditions precedent* or *conditions subsequent*, but endeavour, as clearly as we can, to afford an adequate understanding of the whole.

In proceeding to ascertain if all, or any, or which of the provisos were void, his Lordship states:—

The only provisos which have been made the subject of any doubt or controversy, and which therefore alone are necessary to be noticed, are those which relate to the acquisition or non-acquisition of certain Peers, and especially of the title and dignity of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater by Lord Alford or by Charles Henry Cust; and the question is, whether it be competent to the owner of an estate to create, by deed or by will, one or more contingent remainders, or conditional limitations, which shall depend upon the exercise of the Royal prerogative in creating a Peerage in a particular family, with a particular title, and with prescribed limitations.

This is the first attempt to impose such a condition since the Peerage has existed, and it will be the last; the only similar case—one involving principles common to both—being that of the Earl of Kingston v. Pierrepont, in which the testator gave £10,000 to be employed in procuring a dukedom, and the gift was held void. Holding that the same result should follow in the present case, Sir Frederick Pollock went on most convincingly to put the circumstances before the court and the country.

In considering this question, I think nothing turns upon the use of the word "acquired." I think no importance can be attached, or special meaning be ascribed to that word; it is not worse than the word *obtain*, but it is not better than the word *procure*, which occurred in the case just mentioned. I think it means, if he shall die without becoming Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater; and the question is, is this a lawful condition to annex to an estate? It is perfectly clear and certain (as a principle of law) that if this condition be against the public good, it is void. This is distinctly laid down in Shepherd's "Touchstone," Chapter Six, where, among other conditions which are contrary "to law," or "against the liberty of the law," a condition is also pronounced to be void which is "against the public good;" and the learned writer must have meant something "other than," and different from "contrary to law." So in Co. Lit., 206 b., in treating of conditions, which are void as "against law" (though they concern not anything that is *MALUM IN SE*), he mentions those that are against some maxim or rule of law and those which are "repugnant to the estate," which I take to be, in effect, the same as the expression in Shepherd's "Touchstone" of "against the public good."

I think, therefore, I am bound to lay down this principle as a clear and undoubted maxim of law, that if the condition be "AGAINST THE PUBLIC GOOD" (the expression in Shepherd's "Touchstone"), if it be "repugnant to the State" (the expression in Coke), it is void.

This narrows the inquiry to this point: "Is it against the public good that such a condition should be created and enforced?" And this is what your Lordships have to decide.

Interesting cases of the times of the wars of York and Lancaster, the civil wars of the Stuarts, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration, down to the present day, are adduced, in order to demonstrate that no such absurd and impudent pretension could have been tolerated for a moment; and the greatest authorities are brought to bear on the interpretation now given in favour of a sound induction, as opposed to an unjustifiable attempt to set any dead man up in defiance of reason, to be, by a side-wind, the posthumous creator of peerages, and the violator of the common law and constitution of the realm. Lord Hardwick, Justice Holroyd, Chief Justice Best, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Eldon, and others, are all shown to have held the only doctrine which can be deemed tenable, and is further thus illustrated in a manner which, with the recent decision, must, we think, determine all such issues now and for ever.

I think I am not permitted merely to follow the particular decisions of those who have had the courage to decide before me, but in a new and unprecedented case to be afraid of imitating their example. I think I am bound to look for the principles of former decisions, and not to shrink from applying them, with firmness and caution, to any new and extraordinary case that may arise.

The conclusions to which I have arrived, from the decided cases and the principles they involve, are that all matters relating to the PUBLIC WELFARE—all acts of the Legislature or the Executive—must be decided and determined upon their own merits only; and that it is against the public interest (and therefore not lawful) for anyone officiously, wantonly, and capriciously, without any notice but his own will, to create any pecuniary interest or other bias of any sort in the decision of a matter of a public nature, and which involves the PUBLIC WELFARE; the party creating that interest having no special and particular individual interests in the subject matter with which he intermeddles.

And the gist of the whole is perfectly, though, for legal style and fashion, concisely, wound up in the following passage:—

I am of opinion that according to the law of England the owner of property cannot make any matter the subject of a condition to operate after his death which he could not have made the subject of a contract or a wager during his life; I think no man can leave his property clogged and conditioned by his own personal views of public affairs, or by his posthumous ambition (if I may so call it); he cannot make his political opinions run (like a covenant) with his land; he may leave it to whom he pleases, but it must be unfettered by any condition bearing upon matters connected with the public welfare, as to which he must leave those who come after him to decide, and to act upon their own view of the merits of any public question unfettered by any condition which may create a motive or exercise an influence

that would disturb a judgment that ought to be founded on the public good alone.

My Lords, I am not sure that some limit may not be discovered to the fanciful vagaries and capricious conditions with which property may be bequeathed though it touch not the public interest. But the moment conditions (in this case a series of conditions) are introduced which in principle have a strong tendency opposed to the public welfare, the common law, which favours not conditions, but deems them odious, is strong enough to stay the evil and repress the mischief; and in a perfectly new case (a case altogether prime impressions) I think the Judges are bound to hold fast to the principles of the common law, to remember the maxim, *Salus reipublice suprema lex*, and if the condition be really in principle against the public good, to pronounce it in their judgment void.

To so incontrovertible and luminous a statement we would not venture to add our opinion, which would only be to repeat, in other language, what is already so forcibly expressed. But we may congratulate the public on the overthrow of this disgraceful Will, and the establishment of a sound and incontrovertible precedent, in lieu of the jargon and confusion which have prevailed till the year 1853. With regard to the defunct Earl, we can hardly bring ourselves to leave this topic without animadverting on the vain, ambitious spirit which, contemplating wealth as the be all and have all here, betrayed him into the foolish fancy that he could employ it beyond the grave to purchase undeserved or unearned honour. His death was as remarkable as his life. He learned, at its close, that money could not buy every thing. He gave a grand battu on completing a splendid edifice, destined for his future abode, and in attending the Duke of York, in the frosty weather, caught a cold, and was soon in a state to be warned by the physicians that he could not recover. So wealthy, having just finished so glorious a palace, he could not believe the fatal *mené, mené, tekel, upharsin*; and, in paroxysms of disappointment, exclaimed to his physicians: "No! no, it cannot be! I will give you ten—twenty—fifty—a hundred thousand pounds, only save and prolong my life!"

Alas for the vanity of human wishes! He departed within a few hours. His heir, the fine boy who represents Lord Alford, will be both higher and happier than if he had been left in the toils of peerage-hunting by an ambitious and self-sufficient Cressus.

THE DIGGINGS, AND LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

(Extract from a private letter.)

MELBOURNE, 8th May, 1853.

So here we are at last really in Australia. I can hardly at times believe it, it seems so like a dream to me; but I have but to turn my eyes round to be convinced of the reality. I shall now describe our arrival in the "golden land;" and, in so doing, I must go back to the 7th April, the day we anchored in the bay. In a short time after we cast anchor, the "port doctor" visited us; and as all were well on board (we were fortunate in that respect), he soon took his departure, leaving us at perfect liberty to go ashore as soon as we liked; several gladly availed themselves of the privilege, and went in boats. I and mine could not, however, leave for a few days, as a great part of our luggage was in the hold. When the luggage was got out, we went on shore in the river steamer, late of a dark, rainy evening. We could not procure lodgings, and thus were we thrown on the wharf of Melbourne, not knowing where to turn to seek shelter from the night, which was fast closing around us, or from the rain which was beginning to fall, as it can fall only here, in torrents. I shall not soon forget our first night in Australia: just imagine yourself wandering through a strange, over-crowded town, like this, and on such a night too, without a friendly hand to direct you, and everywhere you turned receiving the same answer, "No room." However, after a long search we got lodgings for one night. I must here mention that we were given to understand by friends that lodgings were provided for us; but when coming up in the river steamer, indirectly heard we could not be accommodated there. I mention the above to show the difficulty one has in obtaining lodgings on arriving in the city.

The following morning we removed to our present abode, which I shall endeavour to describe. Fancy a big barn built of rough boards, with a partition along the middle, and several cross ones; thus dividing the whole into compartments of about twelve feet square; the partitions only go the height of the sides, so that the top of the house inside is one large open space. There is a door to each apartment, the upper part of which is glass, so they serve as both doors and windows. The doors open to the front and rear, so that the whole has the appearance of two ranges of houses. Each family has one of these apartments; and, if you would like to take a view of the interior of ours, look, in imagination, at those rough red weather-boarded walls, through the chinks of which you can see the daylight, and through which the wind whistles so harmoniously—and a sharp wind, too, sometimes, for you know it is winter now here. Along the two side walls, as you enter, you see a number of boxes, contrived a "treble debt to pay;" of, besides serving as bedsteads, on which we spread mattresses by night, they are both seats and clothes-chests by day. In the centre of the floor stands the table, on which I now write; it is formed of two boxes, one upon the other, covered with an oil-cloth; our seats are small water-kegs, with boards across the top, on which we place a pillow. Lower down, in the corners of the extensive room, you see sundry barrels, buckets, wash-tubs, and a family of pots, kettles, and pans. Across the middle of the room there is a rope, on which we can hang a sheet which divides it into two. If you can in imagination fancy all this, you will have a slight picture of the domicile of your humble scribe; and for this magnificent residence, I have paid 80s. per week, or about £80 per annum. I do not intend stopping here long, as I am about taking a cottage some distance from this city.

You see what people have to endure when they first come out here; but do not think from any thing that I have said that I am in the least sorry for coming out; not at all, if I were at home I'd come again; for I do think this is a country where a man can (not to speak of gold-digging) attain an independence; but it requires industry, energy, and above all temperance (a rather scarce commodity here at present), all of which if a man possess, his success is all but certain. But it is, I think, quite useless for any one to come here in hopes of getting what is termed a situation. This place is at present crowded with unfortunate young lads, who are unfit for manual labour, and can't get anything else to do. I chanced myself to get a situation with an attorney (for this I am in a measure indebted to J—), at £3 per week; but I shan't keep it long, for when the winter months have gone over I have very serious intentions of turning carpenter, as I think I could do the work that is generally done here by them, and their wages are from £1 to £1 10s. per day.

M— travelled through all the drapers' shops in Melbourne, looking for a situation but to no purpose. He is now working a short distance in the country, at 10s. per day, has the use of a tent to sleep in, and can support himself for 2s. per day. He speaks of trying his hand at the diggings in the summer.

Females who "can make themselves generally useful" can do very well—dress-makers and milliners in particular. L— has begun the former business. I have seen her get a pound for making a silk dress—that's the usual price—and ten shillings for a common calico one. It is supremely ridiculous the notions some girls bring out with them: they think they have nothing to do but be ladies, forsooth; but they soon find their mistake. We had a lot of ladies on board our ship that were "good for neither King nor country;" and yet, when they did not find the coaches they expected to be waiting for them, and that there was not such a number of fortunate gold-diggers to be found wanting *incumbrances*, they began at once to cry out against the country. Many of them have to change their rings, &c., for wash-tubs.

One lady—a clergyman's daughter—stated, about a week after her arrival, to a person from whom I have it, that this was not the place for ladies getting married she expected; and she would write to her lady-friends at home to inform them so.

We are all in good health, which we have enjoyed since our arrival here.

SALE OF EARL DUCIE'S STOCK.—The conclusion of this sale proved as remarkable as the commencement, which we named in our last Number. The cattle, 62 head, realised 8916 guineas—an average of £162 per head. The pigs—38 animals, with two litters of young pigs—fetched 688 guineas. One boar fetched 62 guineas. There were 800 Southdown sheep on the last day that realised exceedingly high prices: lot 19, five six-tooth ewes brought £9 a head; and lot 12, ten of the same description, fetched £8 10s. per head; Lord Lisburn purchased a four-tooth ram for £60, and another for £20. The ewes, wethers, and lambs realised altogether £2165 15s.; and the rams, 18 in number, brought £327. The sale of Cochinchina fowls attracted great attention: lot 40, "Sir Robert," bought at Mr. Pott's sale for 40 guineas, and the son of a bird sold recently for £100, fetched £28 7s.; this was the highest price obtained. The sale realised £12,925 7s. Among the purchasers were several from New York, though the bulk of the sales were to English breeders.

Literature.

THE STORY OF MONT BLANC. By ALBERT SMITH. Bogue.

This volume is entitled to come under the designation of the "romance of reality;" for the story told in it is, in fact, the historical narrative of Mont Blanc and the Vale of Chamouni—its early tenants, visitants, and associations; its present celebrity; and the first acquaintance of the author with the scene of his latest exploit. It is with rare tact that Mr. Albert Smith has printed the diary of his experimental visit in the year 1838. Here we may learn what genuine *bonhomme* and excellent animal spirits may do for a man; how they may prompt him to enterprise—cheer him in its progress—and enable him to make the most of small means. Singularly instructive is this same diary—particularly the contrast between the two active and observant youths in the *banquette*, who are the heroes of the journal, and the two English travellers in the *coupé* of the diligence, who saw nothing—either blinding themselves to the prospect, by excluding the sun with the blinds of the vehicle, or by sleeping; meanwhile, for thus learning nothing, paying four times as much as those who learned everything, and faring otherwise no better—often worse—for the extra outlay. Our adventurers, Mr. Smith and his brother (to whom the book is dedicated), were full of health and hope, and strong desire, earnest of purpose and anxious for sympathy, which from all and sundry they received; while their apathetic fellow-travellers excited no interest except for their coin, and cared as little for others, as others cared for them. This pleasure of locomotion and observation seems to have grown with the growth of our author, and to have been indulged almost every autumn; until what was the delight of his leisure has proved the foundation of his fortunes. The genial enjoyment of opportunities displayed by him on all occasions amounts almost to genius; and we willingly ascribe his success to the possession of a happy nature, and an elasticity of disposition which could convert even disappointment into a means of triumph. The manner in which Mr. Smith himself moralizes on his course of travel is particularly edifying. Take an example:—

Pedestrians must not expect to find everything *coulour de rose*. Trivial annoyances of every description will be constantly starting up, but if temper is lost, they become ten times worse: a firm resolve should be taken to laugh at everything, with the certainty that, however vexatious the occurrence may be at the time, it will only serve to talk about the more merrily when you get home again. After I was robbed by the brigands in 1840—with an account of which I met Sunday in the literary world—I was left all the next day—a wet Sunday—at Ferrara, without any of my clothes, or travelling nick-nacks and minor comforts, in the dreary hotel of a gloomy city, with no notion of how I should get back to England. I have found myself in Venice without a franc, from arriving there before the *poste restante* letters I expected. I have been kept back by passports; shut up all night in a dirty *corps de garde*; and even been "invited" by the Procureur du Roi to attend at the Palais de Justice, and justify certain heedless acts against order committed in my student days; but when all these troubles were one and past, I would not but have had them happen for any consideration. In the reminiscences of them I have found a great proportion of the pleasures of travelling.

This moral for tourists is capable of beneficial extension and application to the whole course of life. We have already stated that the book before us contains the early history of Chamouni, and the tale of the first adventurers on Mont Blanc. The following description of the manner in which the celebrated De Saussure passed his first night in a cabin, temporarily erected at the foot of the Aiguille du Gouté is charmingly picturesque. It is in the traveller's own words:—

As night came on the sky was completely pure and cloudless. The stars, brilliant indeed, but unscintillating, cast a pale light over the summits of the mountain peaks, sufficient to define their size and distance. The repose and dead silence which reigned in this immeasurable space, increased by the imagination, inspired me almost with terror. It appeared as though I was left living alone in the world, and that I saw my corpse at my feet. * * * I either slept lightly and calmly, or my thoughts were so bright and peaceful that I was sorry to slumber. When the parol was not before the door, I could see from my bed, the snow, the ice, and the rocks below the cabin; and the rising of the moon gave the most singular appearance to the view. Some of the guides passed the night crouching in the hollows of the rock, others on the ground, enveloped in cloaks and wrappers, and some kept watch around a small fire, fed with the wood they had carried, up with them.

The next chapter opens with a solemn sentence:—

We are now approaching the date when, in all human probability, the foot of man was placed for the first time, upon the crown of Mont Blanc.

This honour was reserved for Jacques Balmat—a poor discarded man, who achieved the feat alone, spending a night amidst the wintry solitude, at an elevation of fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea, without food.

At last morning broke. Far away in the east Balmat saw its earliest lights rising behind the giants of the Bernese Oberland who guarded the horizon, and one after another the Jungfrau, Eiger, and the Finsteraarhorn stood out bright and sharp in the clear cold air. The storm had cleared altogether; the morning was calm and mild; comparatively so even at that elevation; and as Balmat painfully endeavoured to move his almost paralysed limbs into action, he found that his feet had lost all sensation—they were frostbitten. He could, however, move them, and without pain. The night frost had hardened the snow. Presently, the sunlight came down the top of Mont Blanc to the Dome du Gouté, and then, still keeping up his courage through everything, this brave fellow determined to devote the day to surveying the mountain, and seeing if any practicable course to the summit presented itself on the vast and hitherto untrodden deserts of snow. His courage was rewarded: he found that if the crevices that border the Grand Plateau were once crossed, the path to the top of Mont Blanc was clear and unbroken before him, and he then traced out the route, which has, with little variation, been followed ever since, and which appears to be, beyond doubt, the only practicable one.

Of De Saussure's visit in 1786-7 and Dr. Hamel's fatal attempt in 1788, we refer for full particulars to this interesting volume. The account of Mr. Smith's own successful adventures is printed nearly in the terms of his lectures and the essay recently published. It was needed, however, to make the narrative complete, and is written with such clearness and magic ease of style that it will be read with pleasure by all. The entire volume deserves unqualified praise, and will doubtless become the handbook of the route.

YANKEE HUMOUR, AND UNCLE SAM'S FUN. Introduction by WM. JERDAN. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

A Yankee joke is, above all things, a vigorous joke, not "mild." Perhaps the predominant characteristics of the Anglo-American race (and when we say Anglo-American, let not our Irish kinsfolk misapprehend us; we know how much of the Milesian part of the Gaelic blood has gone to the great national amalgamation across the Atlantic; and we use the term merely for want of a better)—perhaps, we say, the predominant characteristic of that mighty race is the uniform diffusion amongst them of energy and ambition. History is full of instances of individuals whose rule of life seems to have been not to do anything which they would not do with their whole might—"what thou dost, do with thy will"; and in all illustrious communities a wide-spread touch of this quality is to be traced; but hardly ever has there been a people who were, collectively, distinguished by it to so remarkable an extent as the Americans. And if, in the humour of every nation, an attentive observer can discern the general, the pervading qualities under the rough proportions and loose fitting of mark and caricature, any fool may trace them in that of the citizens of the Union. It is hardly possible to be in doubt for a moment respecting the paternity of a specimen of this department of Transatlantic drollery. "That's an Americanism" never yet occasioned among people who know the world any argument about the fact. It has become a needless commentary—neither eliciting nor requiring rejoinder, affording no room for it, and possessing now almost a stupid effect. In the case of many other great nations it is much more difficult, a much nicer exploit of criticism, to distinguish and appropriate the separate features of the humour. We do not say the hereditary features; the word hereditary would lead us far; because it is one of the most curious facts of national psychology, that the things at which a people laughs in one age are not the things at which the same people laughs in another. A more curious thing still is, that a part of the wit of one age may be almost unimitable and quite unenjoyable to the people of a subsequent time, and may come again into vogue at a still later date. This, we say, is much more curious; for there is an enormous difference between wit and humour, and wit is in its nature the more durable and independent. Wit is akin to logic, humour to absurdity. There may be humour, and there cannot be wit, in a costume, in an expression of countenance, in an infirmity, in a passion, in a taste, in an

encounter, in a group—in fright, avarice, or love—in a coincidence or a disappointment, in the actual conjuncture and real circumstances of life, and in that felicitous conception and supposition of them, which are the basis of all imitative art. Wit is altogether different, being a sort of rapid and unexpected ratiocination, establishing a dazzling analogy between things which seemed utterly apart, or cleaving a sudden chasm of separation between things that were regarded as all but identical. Wit works from within, and humour from without; or, which is the same dogma, reflection is one of the things most necessary to wit, and observation one of the things most necessary to humour. Place and time, therefore, are more influential upon the latter than upon the former. Wit imparts a strictly intellectual pleasure; and humour, a sort of sociable enjoyment. Humour is not successful, unless it excites laughter; but people seldom or never laugh at wit, when it is thoroughly good; on the contrary, they meditate upon it, and are as much delighted, as with some small discovery. Too much wit may spoil a comedy; no comedy can have too much humour,—few comedies have enough. In society a very witty person is more dreaded, and a very humorous one more popular; and, finally, the faculty of the latter is one qualification of art, while that of the former bears an illegitimate relation to the scientific and investigating spirit. In the celebrated scene of Columbus setting the egg on end, both wit and humour are brought accidentally together. In the thought and in the inference suggested by the act of the great discoverer, there is wit, and ready wit; but in the group, countenances, and attitudes of the company present, there is so much of humorous matter, that it has afforded a subject for a delightful picture, which everybody appreciates at a glance.

We need not say much about the distinctive complexion of the humour of different nations. The Germans deserve no mention; they seem hardly to know what humour is in their literature. How inferior, in this respect, is their vaunted Goethe (whose attempts at drollery are really painful) to Shakespeare! And Shakespeare "sitting," besides, "where the other dares not soar," in all the sublimer qualities, and ruling with an easy sceptre the highest empyrean of poetry! For a different reason we may lightly pass over the rich and inexhaustible humour of the United Kingdom: the people to whose fun our attention is now directed are descended from us; they are literally our national kinsfolk, and deliver their sentiments, jest and earnest, in our own noble language. One observation, however, which Mr. Jerdan, the editor of this collection, has made, we think, so very striking, that we will quote it before going further:—"It is worthy of remark," says Mr. Jerdan, "that the English, Irish, and Scottish humour have ever been, and are, very dissimilar; and it is no less curious that, whilst there is scarcely an instance of an Irish joke bordering on obscenity, England has abounded in such freedoms; and Scotland, the most religiously puritanical country of the three, has been overrun and polluted with jests and anecdotes more than equivocal in religion, and depraving in morals. It is a remarkable psychological fact," adds this editor, "that, during the sternest times of the Covenant, this licentiousness was most prevalent."

The French jest in character, like all other nations, except the Germans, who (in literature) hardly jest at all; and who appear, indeed, to want half of that which makes the human character itself, and which one of the sages of antiquity pronounced to be as good a distinction as the faculty of speech between men and the lower animals. Subtlety, quickness, much refinement of thought, and not a little grossness of feeling, with great variety of invention and great closeness of observation, distinguish the humour and the wit of France. The French are as sensitive to satire as the Spaniards; but recover sooner from the wound, and are readier with reprisals. They are also more unscrupulous and daring in the objects of their sarcasm. The Spaniards select not so easily for ridicule government, or religion. Satire has effected several political and moral revolutions in France; in Spain, one great social revolution. Government cannot condescend to the arms by which it is assailed in the one country; in the other it is not menaced by those arms. Cervantes might have encountered a formidable reply among the French; and, probably, chivalry, in its turn, could have been witty. But, on the opposite hand, had Cervantes been a Frenchman, and lampooned the Patriarchs instead of knights errant, the grave and proud temperament of the Spaniards would have possibly suggested no analogous retaliation; nothing would have appeared like the "Lettres de Quelques Juifs à M. de Voltaire." When the Spaniards are brought to laugh at anything, they become ashamed of it, and quit it; when the French are brought to laugh at anything, they become ashamed of it, and hide it.

The Yankee order of joking bears out our remark, that you can in general detect national character in these sallies. Indeed, it would be wonderful if you could not. It would be strange if the kind of humour which most pleased the majority bore no trace of the prevailing temperament in any given society, when we know that even the jests of the individuals who constitute that society are hardly ever otherwise than characteristic. You meet and easily recognise the timid joker, the sly joker, the arch joker, the coarse joker, the refined and cultivated wit, and an almost endless number of equally distinguishable varieties. We have observed that the citizens of the Union are full of energy and ambition. Decidedly there is abundance of energy and of ambition in their jests. We shall be able, we think, to convince the reader of this fact. First, let us say what we think of the merits of "Uncle Sam's" fun, *quoad* fun. We have no hesitation in acknowledging our keen relish for it; we think it among the most racy and thoroughly diverting and exhilarating sorts of humour that ever obtained vogue, or prevailed among men. It is common to denounce it as extravagant. We praise it, and like it as extravagant. When extravagance is of the essence of a thing which we enjoy, let us not pretend that we would have the extravagance removed. This is either affectation or confusion of mind. It is saying let us have the strongest-toned bell we can, provided it never be rung loud. Almost all sorts of humour (which, as we have fully shown, is quite a different thing from wit) exaggerate of sheer necessity, and wander beyond the bounds that belong to sober earnest; but the humour of our strenuous, strong-pulsed friends of the United States is pre-eminently a wild and vagrant humour, in its very idiosyncrasy. When a literal understanding is not to be put on a saying, the less probable and the less possible a literal understanding is, the more perfect in its kind is that saying.

As to the good sayings which are frequent in the Union, they are the good sayings of a people so accustomed to perform apparent impossibilities by dint of courage and energy of the robustest sort, that impossibility (if the reader will take notice of this curious circumstance) is the grand constituent element of their drollery. The French humour is full of ingenuity, adroitness, finish; the American rushes right forward, whatever be in the way. "That lady's voice is so high, that you have to get up a ladder to hear it." The immense chaos of these ideas, and the glorious impossibility of this ladder-climbing exploit, are the beauty of the description. They have, in truth, an inherent and genuine force, strictly analogous to that of irony, and yet operating in an almost contrary. In rhetoric and poetry the closer the irony to seeming earnest, the keener and deadlier the strength of it. But this wild, and mad, and bacchanal-like irony of broad fun runs as far out from objective possibility as it can; and is best when farthest. We might give any number of examples of this primary difference between American humour and the humour of the rest of the world. Impossibility is not only present in the laughable idea, but constitutes the essence of that which makes it laughable, and has most certainly been expressly searched for to perform that office. Such is the real secret of the oddity of all such sayings as that "a man is so tartarion fast, that he beat his own shadow by half a mile in a race of a mile and a half;" that "an oyster was so large, it took two men to swallow it whole," &c.

In the shadow-world and relaxation of jokes, they amuse themselves by talking the impossible, because they are warm from achieving the seemingly impossible in a thousand wonderful instances of the life of the real world. Still, it is to be noted, that Brother Jonathan's boasting and his funning go side by side, ready to succour each other. He is shrewd in his very grins, and cautious in his bravadoes. He takes care to provide beforehand that, if he is to fail, he shall himself be among the laughers. A Frenchman, with a theatrical wave of the hand, and in a sonorous voice, cries *en avant*; it is said to be driven back under such circumstances. Not so with the Yankee, who says, through his nose, with a shrewd look, "go ahead." Yet the boast is the same, and the vanity not less rampant. Simply, he treats extraordinary things as if they were common to him, and if he performs anything heroic he seems to have done so because he could not help it, and for no other reason.

One of the points which render this collection of some of the most astounding jests that ever "diapered" and enlivened the conversation of a great nation, so delightful—one of the points, we say, most agreeable about the book is the felicitous execution of the engravings. There is no doubt at all about the country to which those figures and those countenances appertain. Let all who want to be amused, read the work; and all who want to be instructed, study it.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Admiralty have determined to discontinue the employment of lieutenants of the Royal Navy as Admiralty agents, in the North-American mail contract steam packets.

A steamer is about to be sent out to ply on one of the rivers of the west coast of Africa, as a feeder to the English mail packet.

The Earl of Craven has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Warwick; and Lord Lovat has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of Inverness-shire.

A new road is about to be formed direct from the Lewisham station of the North Kent line of railway to Blackheath, for the purpose of avoiding the hill in the direction of the Lewisham Grammar-school.

The House of Commons sat 160 days in the late session. The number of hours was 1193, and 14 minutes. It sat 1334 hours after midnight. The numbers of entries in the votes were 11,378. The average sitting was 7 hours 27 minutes and 37 seconds.

The Vienna journals announce the death, at Ischl, by apoplexy, of the celebrated tragedian M. C. Devrient, husband of Madame Schröder-Devrient, the well-known singer. He was in his fifty-eighth year.

The amount received towards the Wellington testimonial reaches above £39,000. The sum remitted from India was £26,000, making the present subscription list to amount to more than £105,000.

In July, 3372 pipes of wine of the first, 157 of the second quality, and two pipes of brandy, were exported from Oporto; and from January to June inclusive, 30,881 pipes were exported. The disease in the vines is said to be on the decline.

The Duke of Atholl and Lord Panmure have been honoured with the Orders of the Thistle, vacant by the deaths of Lords Warwick and Saltoun.

The Choral Society of Cologne has presented to the fund for finishing the cathedral 13,400*l.*, arising from the concert which it lately gave in London. An invitation has been sent to the society to proceed to New York, and give concerts there.

A notification has been issued in Ireland that engineers and valuers are to be despatched through the country, for the purpose of a new valuation to form the basis of all future taxation, including the impost upon incomes, &c.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer is at present at Glenquoich Lodge, Inverness-shire, on a visit to the Right Hon. Edward Ellice. Mr. Gladstone is expected to visit Ross-shire.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer had arrived at Batavia from Menada, and left Batavia on the 3rd of July for California in an American ship.

The Duke of Richmond's hospitable seat, Gordon Castle, is full of distinguished visitants at this season. His Grace and party, on the moors of Glenbiddick and Blackwater, during one week, bagged 1316 brace of grouse, and 106 hares.

Letters received from Porto Cabello of July 26, confirm the previous accounts of the earthquake at Camana. They state that the town was nearly destroyed, and that 350 persons perished.

At a sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, last week, hair from the head and beard of Charles I. sold for £5 2*s.* 6*d.*; a lock of Newton's hair for 1*s.*; and a drawing by Napoleon, when a student, representing an attack of artillery, for £6 1*s.*

An establishment has lately been created at Vienna for the proper training of females who intend to go into service. Besides other matters, they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the getting up of fine linen. The establishment is supported by voluntary contributions.

Mr. Edmund Hornby has been appointed Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. Samuel G. Upham, Commissioner on the part of the United States of America, under the recent convention for settling outstanding claims.

Three young Abyssinians, belonging to some of the best families of Adel, are now in Paris. They are destined for the priesthood, and have come to France to study theology.

Pope Pius IX. has sent the Duke de Brabant a fragment of the wood of the manger which formed the cradle of our Saviour. When Mgr. Gonella presented this precious relic, his Royal Highness was much affected.—*Journal de Bruxelles.*

The personal property of the late Earl of Wemyss, to which the present Earl administered, is sworn to be under the value of £200,000.

A splendid barque of 1002 tons register was launched from Messrs. Tindall's yard, in Scarborough, on Friday last. She is the largest vessel ever built there.

The King of Sardinia, as a public proof of respect for the memory of the late Count Casar Balbo, has appointed his son, Captain Ferdinand Balbo, orderly officer to his Majesty.

The Madrid journals announce that the appearance of the comet has excited great alarm in that city, as it is considered a symptom of Divine wrath, and a presage of war, pestilence, and affliction for humanity.

It is in contemplation in Liverpool to give a grand entertainment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.

Dr. Peetz, of Wiesbaden, confirms the statement made by several German practitioners, of the rapid curative agency which attends the internal use of carbonate of magnesia in cases of warts.

The Interim Acting Committee for the promoting the Great Industrial Exhibition for Scotland have come to the resolution not to attempt to carry out the proposal next year, as originally announced.

Some of the land obtained by the draining of the lake of Haarlem has just been sold for 720,000 florins (1,440,000*fr.*), which will alone more than cover the expense of draining the whole lake.

Lord Lonsborough has completed the purchase of the Selby estate for £70,000 from the Hon. Mrs. Petre, widow of the Hon. E. Petre, of Selby.

Letters from San Juan del Sud announce the discovery of immense gold-fields in Central America, near that port. This had caused great excitement; and tales of 1000 dols. being made by each man per day were current.

A return, obtained by Mr. Brotherton, shows that in the late session there were 314 petitions deposited at the Private Bill Office for Acts of Parliament.

Cardinal Wiseman has so far recovered from his late illness, as to be able to leave his country seat, near Walthamstow. On Monday morning he proceeded to Liverpool, where, on Tuesday evening, he delivered a lecture at the Philharmonic-hall, on the subject of "The Highways of Peaceful Commerce are Highways of the Arts."

M. de Montholon, son of the late General de Montholon, has just been appointed French Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires at Lima.

Mr. T. Y. McChristie, revising barrister for the city of London, will commence his revision of the lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the City, on Monday, the 19th of September.

The *Leander*, Captain Vincent King, arrived on Sunday morning at Plymouth, 14 days from Halifax, with the Earl of Ellesmere and suite. His lordship is indisposed from gout.

The Emperor of France has given a table service in silver as a prize for a lottery which is being got up for the benefit of the gardeners of the neighbourhood of Rouen, who suffered so severely some time ago from a hail-storm.

Mr. N. Winston Barron, paid attaché to the Mission at Stuttgart, has been appointed paid attaché at Brussels. The Hon. C. Eden, paid attaché at Brussels, has been appointed paid attaché at Stuttgart.

From the Black Sea ports we learn that great activity had prevailed, owing to orders from Great Britain, France, and from several of the Mediterranean ports. At Odessa, on the 12th ult., fine Polish wheat had risen to 3*s.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per quarter free on board.

Three Inclosure Acts were passed in the late session—the last on the 26th ult., by virtue of which "Chobham," the scene of the late encampment, is to be enclosed.

The extreme penalty of the law was carried into effect on Saturday week, at Lancaster, upon Richard Pedder, for killing his wife by shooting her through the head.

It has been ascertained, that wires of electric telegraphs which are painted red are much less liable to oxidation than those which are painted white.

It is understood that a vigorous stand will be made by the freehold and societies in defence of their votes in the Court of Revision now about to sit.

At an inquest recently held at Northampton on the body of William Lovell, aged 54, the jury returned as their verdict, "Died from inflammation of the bowels, caused by eating cucumber."

"It is a fact," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "that the entire population of India do not spend sixpence per head a year for clothing."

Lord Waterpark laid the foundation-stone of the new Town-hall and Smithfield at Uttoxeter, on Thursday week.

Mr. John Parry has bade farewell to public exhibition, being compelled by ill-health to retire.

Letters from Malaga and Laredo complain of the presence of the vine disease. It is stated that the vines which produced the largest grapes were the most liable to be attacked.

On Tuesday, the men engaged by Messrs. Rigby and Co., contractors for the repairs of sewers at the Somers-town division of works, struck their work for an advance of wages.

The magneto-electric telegraph is now in full operation between Belfast and Portpatrick, in Scotland. The working of the submerged line proceeds most satisfactorily.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE HOLYHEAD HARBOUR OF REFUGE, FROM THE WEST PIER.

(Continued from page 184.)

fathoms at low water, will, when completed, make one of the finest artificial refuge harbours and packet stations in the world.

The method that has been adopted by the engineer, Mr. Rendel, for carrying out this breakwater (and which is under the immediate superintendence of the resident engineer, Mr. G. C. Dobson,) is by means of a timber staging, of five roads, 40 ft. above the water, and 150 ft. wide, supported on piles 80 ft. long; which piles remain buried in the bank of stone as the work advances. The loaded stone waggons are taken down these five roads by locomotive engines, then tilted, discharging their contents, each of from eight to ten tons of stone, through the staging, into the sea forming a bank of rubble stone from the bottom upon which the piles rest, to above the surface of the water. Whole trains of waggons can thus be made to deposit simultaneously, and with a rapidity and certainty that no other system would admit of. 5000 tons of the rock obtained in the quarries are thus with ease deposited in the day on the breakwater at the spot required and indicated; and, by this means, within the last four years, about 3,000,000 tons of stone have been brought down, run out, and tipped into the sea. One of the accompanying Engravings gives a view of the above staging with the method of continuing it, in advance of the bank, by means of the cranes upon the stage itself, showing the lifting of the piles (80 feet in length) from the water till they become upright; they are then properly adjusted in their place by the aid of a lilliputian screw-steamer 60 feet long, when the framing and roads are placed upon them, and rails laid to receive the waggons; the discharged waggons are again drawn up to the quarries for a fresh supply of stone, and the movement from the quarries to the end of the staging goes on continually. This five-road timber-stage of the north pier above described, has now advanced 4000 feet to sea out of the 5000 required to complete it: the length of breakwater already formed has afforded shelter to hundreds of vessels for the last three winters; and sixty to eighty sail at a time of wind-bound vessels may now occasionally be seen anchored within the area of the new Harbour; and here, on Sunday last, lay the Royal yacht and her Majesty's steam squadron. In order to obtain so large and unprecedented a supply of rock, as 5000 tons a day, blasting with gunpowder upon a large scale has been introduced; and at the foot of the mountain, called Holyhead Mountain (which is of a hard schistous quartz rock), quarries have been opened and formed, which, for extent, height of face (almost 200 feet), and yield of stone, are certainly unparalleled. Fifty to sixty shafts and galleries are sunk or driven into the rock, which is of so hard a nature, that only one foot upon an average can be driven in the twenty-four hours



STAGING FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE BREAKWATER, AT HOLYHEAD.

by three relays of miners. After the chambers or galleries are completed, two or three of them are sometimes discharged simultaneously, with charges of gunpowder varying from 3000 to 10,000 lbs. The instantaneous ignition of the charges is brought about by means of the galvanic battery, and the results are as great as from 30 000 to 50,000 tons of rock at once. About 20,000 lbs. of gunpowder, or ten tons, are thus expended weekly in large and small blasts. Gunpowder is by these means made the agent for producing these surprising effects upon so solid and unyielding a rock; and without the aid of this prime mover, used upon so large a scale, and with electricity lessening the hazard to human life, it would have required half a century in time, and thousands of hands to have effected what has now been achieved in three or four years. In the quarries (shown in the Engraving) appear the largest amount of activity of any part of this great work—fifty moveable cranes (some with steam power) for raising the stone, 200 to 300 wrought-iron waggons for conveying it, eight locomotives, and about fifty horses: these, together with a staff of men on the work of about 1400 are daily employed by the contractors (Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, Westminster), in pressing forward to its completion this great national undertaking.

The once small town of Holyhead, situated in a remote corner of Anglesea, will speedily become an important place. Already we have shown the continual attention given to it, as lying in the direct route from London to Dublin (which traffic and communication the railway of the Chester and Holyhead Company is year by year increasing and developing); and, as the new harbour approaches completion, the applicability of the port as a Transatlantic packet station will be considered, and the town will still further rise in importance, from having been selected as the point for carrying out a work of which England may well be proud—a harbour achieved on a most dangerous and unprotected coast, offering a free shelter to vessels of every nation, and a haven of refuge to the mariner of every flag.

HOLYHEAD TO KINGSTOWN.

The Queen, always an early riser, left Holyhead at a quarter past three on Monday morning. The weather during the voyage across the Channel was as fine as could be wished, and when the sun rose the spectacle presented was an exceedingly imposing one. Behind, and becoming fainter and fainter on the eye, lay the dim outline of the Anglesea coast, and in front could be distinguished in the clear cool light the misty forms of the Wicklow mountains. Over the sea, still heaving slightly, beneath the influence of the recent south-westerly gales, the Royal yacht and her attendant fleet of steamers bravely held their way. It reminded one somewhat of the recent Spithead review to see



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT KINGSTOWN.—THE ROYAL SALUTE.

them, in a long line, and without a stitch of canvas set, steadily pushing forward against a smart westerly breeze. Some rolled heavily in the swell of the Channel, while others held their way lightly over it. As the passage lengthened before them the fastest vessels began to show unmistakable evidence of their superior speed. The Royal yacht led the way, and close behind her came the *Banshee*, the *Terrible*, and the graceful *Fairy*.

The harbour of Kingstown presented at this moment a most interesting sight. The basin was occupied with a swarm of steamers, schooners and square-rigged vessels of all sizes; but the great proportion, consisting of the yachts of the St. George's Yacht Club, and others, whose gay dancing forms, as they rose and fell gracefully to the swell of the water, formed a sight that must have delighted the eyes of every lover of marine movements.

LANDING OF HER MAJESTY AT KINGSTOWN.

The landing of her Majesty at Kingstown presented features of peculiar interest and beauty, which are rarely witnessed in the sister kingdom. The fine harbour of Kingstown, with its noble break-work of granite, never encloseth such a concentration of power and brilliancy as on that occasion. The scene on Monday morning was truly regal and majestic when the fleet, bearing its Royal freight, swept round the eastern pier and moored itself in fine sailing order within the harbour. Preparations of more than ordinary splendour, in anticipation of the interesting event, had been made by the Kingstown Railway Company, and nothing was wanting to render the éclat of the Royal landing as brilliant and effective as possible.

A few minutes before eight the arrival of her Majesty outside the pier was announced by the *Hogue*, a 76 man-of-war, lying in Kingstown harbour, by a salute, which was instantly answered by the coming fleet; and the sound of the first two fires had scarcely died away, ere the *Victoria* and *Albert* appeared in the mouth of the harbour, and sailed quietly but proudly up to the landing-place in the centre of the jetty. One hearty cheer was instantly given by the assembled concourse of spectators; and all, for a short space of time, was in a state of comparative quietude. At length it was announced that her Majesty intended landing in three-quarters of an hour, and intimation to that effect was conveyed to the different authorities by electric telegraph.

Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. The Ladies in Waiting were the Duchess of Wellington and the Hon. Miss Bulleel; and the other distinguished persons who were in attendance were Earl Granville, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Sir James Clark. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was in command of the vessel which bore her Majesty.

The first person who arrived to congratulate her Majesty on her arrival in Ireland was the Lord-Lieutenant, who was accompanied by the Countess St. Germans; followed, in a few minutes, by the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Gough, Mr. Dargan, J. Radcliffe, Esq., Commissioner of Kingstown Harbour, and E. Hornsby, Esq., the active and obliging secretary; Sir Edward Blakeney, and all the distinguished officials in the capital of the sister kingdom.

Kingstown itself, with its fine amphitheatrical rise, presented an animated and brilliant aspect. The two club-houses on either side the spacious jetty—the St. George's on the right, and the Royal Irish on the left—with the railway terminus, which has just been finished, in the centre, were covered with spectators. The space between the jetty and the terminus was intersected with strong barriers, which materially diminished the pressure of the crowd. The adjacent piers, the huge cranes, the breakwaters which form the two sides of the safety-harbour, the multitudinous craft which covered the waters within, and every spare spot within sight of the scene, were crowded with animated and anxious spectators.

Immediately her Majesty appeared on deck the Lord-Lieutenant reverently introduced the noblemen, gentlemen, and the high functionaries to her and Prince Albert; after which her Majesty stepped on shore, and was received with a succession of cheers which "made the welkin ring." Her Majesty, who looked somewhat flushed and a little fatigued, wore a mulin dress, white ground and printed flowers of pink and green; a pink silk visite; a white bonnet, with white feathers. After the introductions, however, the silk visite was exchanged for a white Indian embroidered shawl. The Prince was dressed in a black coat and white waistcoat, with the blue ribbon and star. The young Princes were dressed simply and neatly, and seemed singularly amused.

The pressure to follow in the same train as her Majesty was tremendous; and many of the rank and fashion were forcibly excluded by the police. The Royal carriage was tastefully arrayed; and in ten minutes the whole party were handed on the platform at Westland-row.

Here the Queen received the address of the Mayor and Corporation, who had been in waiting for some time. The address was presented in a state room at the station, which had been gorgeously fitted up for the occasion. The order of procession was then formed at Westland-row; and, amid a deafening shout from the dense crowd who filled the space opposite the station, and overflowed into the adjoining streets, the Queen proceeded through the city. A troop of the 11th Hussars preceded her Majesty's carriage, and a troop of the 2nd Dragoons followed in the rear. The route of the procession was as follows:—Westland-row, Lower Merion-street, Clare-street, Leinster-street, Nassau-street, part of Grafton-street, across College-green, Westmoreland-street, Carlisle-bridge, Sackville's rest, Cavenish-row (Rutland-square). Here the cortege turned into Gardiner's-row, passing along Great Denmark-street as far as Temple-street. Turning into Upper Temple-street, it passed through Hardwicke-place by St. George's church, across Dorset-street, through Eccles-street, across the Canal bridge, along the Circular-road (the city boundary), and thence to the Viceregal-park, where her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal Princes, and suite, arrived about half-past eleven.

Soon after her Majesty's arrival at the Lodge she went out again, and walked for some time in the grounds. In the course of the evening she and Prince Albert took a drive through a portion of the city, and a few miles out into the southern suburbs. They went in the direction of Donnybrook, Dundrum, Roebuck, and Mount Anville; and at the latter place they called at the house of Mr. Dargan. The visit was entirely without previous intimation; and it happened, unfortunately, that both that gentleman and his family were absent, witnessing the preparations for the illuminations.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening, all the public buildings, the leading hotels and shops, and many private dwellings in the metropolis, were brilliantly illuminated. The principal thoroughfares presented a very striking appearance thus lighted up; and the whole population turned out to witness the spectacle. Sackville-street and College-green were the chief objects of attraction; but all the leading streets were filled with people; and a continuous stream of cars, which never gave foot-passengers a moment's rest from the terror of being run over, flowed along them. Pleasure was expressed in every face, and all seemed to think, as announced in one of the gas-light legends, that "the good time coming" had at last "come" for Ireland.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF DUBLIN.

The preparations for the visit of her Majesty to the Exhibition of Dublin were upon a scale of more than ordinary importance, and reflect the greatest credit upon the Committee of Management. An awning was erected in front of the main entrance which led to a reception-room, fitted up with alternate sections of yellow, white, and blue satin, corresponding to the coloured tints of the interior of the Building, and which had a most elegant appearance. The arrangement of objects in the interior of the hall, so as to afford the utmost space for the due reception of her Majesty, was also completely altered—the single figures of sculpture being placed on each side of the uninterrupted avenues—and the groups and busts principally in the middle, which had a most pleasing effect.

At the end of the main hall, upon the dais, a slightly-elevated platform was erected, upon which the chair of state was placed. On either side of this chair—the same, by the way, in which her Majesty was seated when crowned—were two other chairs, with blue satin seats and backs, and white arms and legs, gilded, which were intended for Prince Albert and the two young Princes. The platform was covered with red and white cloth, its base being composed of blue. Receding a few steps upon the dais, two semicircular forms were placed for the reception of the élite of the fair sex who graced the reception of her Majesty. Behind this receding curve, the statuary, intersected at intervals by twenty lancers, had a most picturesque effect, and formed the real background of the Royal tableau. The banners floating as an emblem of each contribution, the finely-arched roof, and the dome-like span of its concentric range, the fair sex thronging the front places, both in the galleries and the lateral halls, elegantly attired and anxiously expectant of the coming event, and the brilliant uniform of the military flitting like fire-flies through every part of the Building, made up a scene that was strikingly effective.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, and in unison with her accustomed promptitude, the arrival of her Majesty was announced; after spending a short time in the reception-room, her appearance in the main hall was greeted with an acclamation that was truly affecting. The waving of handkerchiefs, and the hearty, joyous, and in every way unmisgivable expression of kindly feeling evinced, made a sensible impression upon her Majesty, and was received with a subdued but evidently heart-felt recognition.

Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the two Princes, walked down the main avenue of the Hall to the dais at the end, through a concourse of loyal, dutiful, and well-attired subjects, and almost at every step taken was vociferously cheered. Her Majesty was attired in a Limerick lace dress and shawl, a pink gauze bonnet, and held in her hand an elegant bouquet of flowers. Prince Albert was in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, with the blue garter and star upon his breast; while the young Princes were neatly and simply arrayed. The Lord-Lieutenant, in full diplomatic uniform, with the order of St. Patrick round his neck, and the Countess of St. Germans were immediately behind her Majesty's chair; the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Earl Granville, in the household uniform being in attendance, and officiating in the several ceremonies necessary upon the occasion. Her Majesty looked much better than on the preceding day, and seemed to take much interest in the whole ceremony.

The Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Mazareen, Sir Edward Blakeney, Sir Edward Macdonald, Mr. Dargan, the leading functionaries of the corporation, and the first state officials in Dublin, were all present to honour the event. The ladies-in-waiting were the Duchess of Wellington, and the Hon. Miss Bulleel. Her Majesty arrived in a private carriage drawn by four horses, and was followed by the Lord-Lieutenant, in a similar vehicle. On being handed to the Royal chair, the Committee of the Great Exhibition presented an address to her Majesty, complimentary to the Royal visit, which was responded to, standing, in the following terms:—

I receive, with since pleasure, your address, and I thank you for the expression of your loyal and devoted attachment.

I willingly contributed to this collection of arts and manufactures from most of the countries of Europe, the object of which was to promote the industrial and intellectual improvement of my people, and it has added much to my gratification in revisiting this portion of my dominions, to see the complete success of an enterprise which has been carried out in a spirit of energy and self-reliance, and with no pecuniary aid, but that derived from the patriotic munificence of one of my Irish subjects.

After a series of introductions—the most striking of which was that of Mr. Dargan, who knelt, kissed hands, and retired to his place in the dais, having received the hearty cheers of those who were immediately cognisant of the fact—her Majesty and the Royal cortege walked down the main hall, and through the principal avenues of the Exhibition, to the joyous sound of music, and followed by the enthusiastic thronging of her delighted subjects. On returning to the dais, her Majesty was addressed in a lengthy petition on bended knees, by the corporation of Dublin; to which a suitable reply was given; and after making a slight détour through the Exhibition, in the opposite direction to the first walk, took her departure, accompanied by a brigade of Dragoons and Lancers.

(Continued on page 197.)

THE COMET.

"THE Comet," writes Mr. Hind, "was very favourably seen at Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's-park, on Saturday last, and again on Sunday evening. On the latter occasion, allowing for the proximity of the Comet to the horizon, and the strong glow of twilight, its nucleus was fully as bright as an average star of the first magnitude; the tail extended about 3° from the head. When viewed in the comet-seeker, the nucleus appeared of a bright gold colour, and about half the diameter of the planet Jupiter, which was shining at the time in the southern heavens, and could be readily compared with the Comet. The tail proceeds directly from the head in a single stream, and not, as sometimes remarked, in two branches. The distance of this body from the Earth, at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, was 80,000,000 miles; hence it results, that the actual diameter of the bright nucleus was 8000 miles, or about equal to that of the earth, while the tail had a real length of 4,500,000 miles, and a breadth of 250,000 miles, which is rather over the distance separating the moon from the Earth.

It is usual to assume that the intensity of a comet's light varies as the reciprocal of the products of the squares of the distances from the Earth and Sun; but the present one has undergone a far more rapid increase of brilliancy than would result from this hypothesis. The augmentation of light will go on till the 3rd of September, and it will be worth while to look for the Comet in the daytime about that date; for this purpose an equatorially-mounted telescope will be required, and Mr. Hind suggests the addition of a light green or red glass, to take off the great glare of sunlight, the instrument being adjusted to focus on the planet Venus. The position of the Comet for noon, mean time, at Greenwich:—

Sept. 3	4	5	6	Right Ascension.		Declination.	
				h. m. s.	° ' "	deg. ' "	° ' "
..	11 14 19	..	North 3 59	..
" 4	11 14 20	..	1 13	..
" 5	11 8 53	..	South 1 44	..
" 6	11 3 2	..	4 34	..

In a letter copied into the *Times*, Sir William Hamilton hints at the possibility of this being the Comet I had been expecting, but I avail myself of the present opportunity of stating that such is not the case, the elements of the orbits having no resemblance. The Comet referred to will probably re-appear between the years 1858 and 1861, and, if the perihelion passage take place during the summer months, we may expect to see a body of far more imposing aspect than the one at present visible.

SURVEY OF THE ATLANTIC.—The American brig of war *Dolphin*, commanded by Lieut. Berryman, has arrived at Southampton, to refit and take in stores. During the past few months the *Dolphin* has been employed in a deep-sea sounding expedition in the Atlantic; and will, as soon as she has recruited, sail from this port, to continue those useful but laborious operations, which are instituted by the United States' Government solely with a view to the benefit of science. The service is a very arduous one, and requires incessant attention and vigilance.

STUPENDOUS CHIMNEY.—The rage for large factories which has for some time pervaded Lancashire and Yorkshire is leading to the construction of chimneys towering to extraordinary heights. One of these has just been finished at Heywood, near Manchester, at the mill of Mr. Richard Kay. The outside diameter at the base is 23 feet 9 inches, the stalk is 240 feet high, and in that length the outside diameter has been decreased to 7 feet at the top. The inside diameter at the bottom and top are 17 feet 6 inches, and 5 feet 6 inches respectively. Nearly half a million of bricks have been consumed in erecting it. The "cap" is of cast iron, and weighs upwards of fourteen tons; the lightning conductor is of copper roping, with a gold-tipped point. The whole has been completed without an accident.

THE CAMP TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAY.—A return showing the number of passengers from all the stations on the South-Western, up and down, that alighted at the under-mentioned stations, for ten weeks, during the Camp at Chobham, and corresponding period of 1852:—

	1853.	1852.	Increase.
Staines ..	14,314	6726	7588
Chertsey ..	55,431	2853	52,578
Woking ..	11,365	4486	6879
	81,110	14,065	67,045

Of the above, the proportion applicable to general increase, irrespective of the Camp, cannot be ascertained. Soldiers are not included.

FOREIGN WATCHES.—A parcel of watches having been brought from France, for shipment to Australia, on account of a foreign gentleman about to proceed to that colony, it was found that they were surreptitiously marked with the name of a well-known English maker, although of inferior foreign manufacture; and also bore the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, which rendered them doubly illegal, and liable to forfeiture, as the assay marks were found to be forgeries; and they were, therefore, taken by the revenue authorities, and ordered to be confiscated.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—By order of the Commissioners for carrying out the Improvements in the City of London, a further portion of the houses in Ray-street, Clerkenwell, are forthwith to be demolished, to complete the direct line of communication from Blackfriars-bridge and Farringdon street to Islington and the Great Northern Railway terminus at King's-cross. The long-talked-of widening of Fenchurch-street is at last being carried out, and the whole of the houses on the south side, extending from Mark-lane, crossing London-street and Railway place, up to Church-row, contiguous to the East India Company's warehouses, are being demolished for that purpose. A great many houses are now being pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle-street, in Finch-lane, and Spread Eagle-court, to complete the approaches to the Royal Exchange, as also in Bowgate-hill, to widen and improve that thoroughfare.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

We shall not inappropriately commence our digest of Chinese news by some particulars relative to the town of Amoy, of which we are enabled to present our readers with an original Sketch. When the last mail left, the conduct of the rebel force in possession of Amoy attracted a good deal of attention; since the Amoy insurgents appeared to be in no way connected with what may be termed the native Christian army of Nankin, but consisted wholly of members of the Triad Societies, or "small-knife men," who taking advantage of the political distraction of the empire, had resolved to carve out a small province for themselves.

Amoy is a commercial city and sea-port, in the province of Fokien, in a bay of the China sea opposite Formosa, and about 300 miles from Canton. It will be remembered that Amoy was taken on the 26th August, 1841, by the English army, who held the fortified island Koolongsoo, commanding the entrance to the harbour, until the final payment of the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, exacted from the Chinese Government by the treaty of Nankin.

The population of Amoy is about 300,000. The harbour is excellent, and ships can lie close to the quays. The town is not handsome nor clean, but has many roomy public buildings, well-supplied shops, and good private houses. The English merchants residing in Amoy are an active and intelligent body, and a good deal of trade is carried on, especially with Formosa.

The accompanying Sketch was taken from the signal station at Amoy, at the top of a very high hill commanding a most extensive view of the surrounding scenery. In the background is the main land of China, with a little island called "Pagoda Island" lying near it, which takes its name from a pagoda built upon it, perhaps for show, or as a sort of landmark for the Chinese navigators, as it is merely a "dummy," and looks much better in the distance than on closer inspection. It is also now in so very dilapidated a condition, and so much out of the perpendicular, that few people venture near it.

The Island of Koolongsoo, which occupies the centre of the Sketch, is the spot where the British Consulate was first stationed at the close of the war in 1842; but it subsequently proved so very unhealthy, and, indeed, so fatal to the English community, that a removal took place to the opposite island of Amoy. The English still visit Koolongsoo very frequently for the purpose of walking there, as Amoy offers few temptations to pedestrians, being so densely populated. The English burial-ground, too, is there on its original site, and a very mournful spectacle it is to see the sable processions crossing the water on the occasion of a death in the little community.

There is a singular tradition connected with one of the rocks on the coast of Koolongsoo. It is a very high perpendicular mass of granite, propped up securely with a heavy wall of masonry on the sea side of it, and the Chinese take especial and continual care to keep the wall in good repair, because they say that as long as that rock stands, the Chinese Empire will stand too, and its fall would be to them a sure omen of the speedy dissolution of their dynasty.

The foreground of the Sketch is a part of Amoy. The roofs of a few of the houses are visible between the rocks. The remaining part gives a correct idea of the peculiar hills of the island. The scenery is almost entirely a succession of hill and valley, the latter of which are highly cultivated, and the former covered with Chinese tombs, interspersed with enormous masses of black granite rocks, some of them of most fantastic shapes, and almost inconceivable size, and contrasting very beautifully with the patches of long grass and wild flowers that fill every vacant space.

The roadstead lies between the two islands, where the British and foreign men-of-war, merchant vessels, Portuguese lorchas, and Chinese junks have for many years anchored in peaceful proximity.

Our readers are already aware that Amoy had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and that the conduct of the captors had been so orderly that trade was expected to be immediately resumed; serious dissensions, however, arose among the rebel chiefs regarding the future government of the place; and exaggerated reports of these disagreements inspired the Imperialist Admiral, then off the coast, with the hope of recovering possession of the place. Accordingly, on the 29th of May, he appeared in the harbour with a fleet, stated by the lowest accounts at 19, and in the highest at 30 junks. He immediately landed 1000 men, who marched steadily towards the citadel for two miles, when the rebels made a rush and drove them back to their boats, with a loss of about twenty or thirty killed, and from twenty-five to fifty prisoners. Next day the rebels began trying the prisoners with great formality. They were exceedingly civil to the Europeans, placing chairs for all who liked to attend. All the Tartars taken were immediately beheaded, the insurgents making no secret of their intention of utterly exterminating the whole race; but the Chinese soldiers, being generally pressed men, were usually acquitted. It is stated the rebels are under excellent apparent self-control, and that plunder is certain death to the offender. They are now rather short of funds, but are arranging a plan of government, and propose a scale of taxation much more moderate than the former tariff.

The rebel chief in possession of Amoy has failed in several endeavours to get some of the wealthy inhabitants to accept of office, and it is not probable that any of the better classes, however favourably disposed to the rebellion, will openly take part in it until its success appears much more certain than at present. On the 10th of June, an Amoy Chinese, after being severely tortured, was beheaded, for posting up placards announcing the projected return of the mandarins, and his head was paraded through the streets. It is said that several executions of prisoners have lately taken place. A gentleman who paid a visit to the Hall of Justice of the rebel chief, for the purpose of observing how matters were managed, states that outside the building were three human heads suspended, and beneath these were huddled together between 30 and 40 wretched mandarins' men, prisoners, heavily manacled, awaiting a formal trial before execution. Within the hall of justice was elevated the head of an inferior mandarin, and beneath this ghastly object stood an executive officer of the Imperial Government on his trial. The rebel flag was displayed in a prominent part of the building. The judges consisted of the rebel chief and a Straits Chinese named Beng-koo (formerly a linguist in the employ of Tait and Co., but dismissed for rascality), who took a very active part in explaining the law as administered by the rebel rulers of Amoy. The culprit was condemned to lose his head; but no sooner had the two European gentlemen retired, than the wretched man was sentenced to die of starvation. The cruelty exercised by the rebel rulers had disgusted all classes; but these vile tortures were resorted to to deter the loyally-disposed from aiding the Imperialists. It was generally expected that the Tartar forces would endeavour to recapture the city. The hope of an early riddance of the rebels seemed to please the generality of the people; and some of them are said to have tendered small quantities of rice for the immediate wants of the Mandarin soldiers; and this, occurring at the same time that the rebels had to take by force what they got, leaves no doubt as to the wishes of the trading classes. However, the rebels were making every preparation in their power to retain the place, and evince neither fear nor despair.

Another account says:—Although the so-called "small-knife" society in possession of Amoy, are not in direct connection with that larger body of revolutionists who, for distinction sake, must in future be called the Christian army, still their conduct and promises are of such a commendable character, that we should feel great regret at seeing them displaced by the Tartars, whose antecedents leave us nothing to hope in the way of progress, and much to fear from the impression now generally entertained by the friends of Hien-fung, that, had the entrance of Christianity been opposed, things would never have arrived at the present pass. The chief of the insurgents in possession of Amoy issues manifestoes as generalissimo in the army of the restored dynasty of Ming; and in quarters where we have been accustomed to look for authentic information, we have been confidently assured that Tien Teh is no myth, and that he only waits for the rising to be more general to come forth and take his position as lawful sovereign of the empire.

We conclude this notice of the state of affairs at Amoy with the following extract from a letter dated the 18th:—

The rebels are planting guns in every street where the attack is likely to be made, and as there will be no quarter for them if captured, they will no doubt fight as only those who are desperate can fight. From what we saw of Imperialist fighting before, there is not much chance for them, numerous though they are reported to be.

Chang-chew and Tang wang have both succumbed to the insurgents, though not without severe loss to the latter. At Tang-wa the inhabitants *en masse*, though sanctioning the ejection of the mandarins, have refused to allow the insurgents to have anything to do with the Government, and have proceeded to declare themselves free and independent burghesses, who could govern for themselves.

Some months ago, when the Governor-General Su, in command of the main body of the Imperial forces, was defeated, and fled from the rebels, he excused his failure and accounted for the rapid progress of the enemy by attributing both to the "extraordinary ferocity of the rebels, and to their skill in springing mines." The following particulars of the capture of Nankin appear to confirm both these representations:—

On the 8th of March they (the rebels) appeared before Nankin, and on the 19th of that month sprung a mine under the wall near the northern angle, which effected a breach of about twenty or thirty yards in extent. They immediately stormed by this, meeting with only a slight resistance from Shan tung and Kwei chow (Chinese) troops who attempted to defend it; and, proceeding to the southern quarter, entered the inner city there situated, which in the time of the Ming was, and now is again, called the Imperial City, but which under the Ta-king dynasty has been occupied by the hereditary garrison of Tartar Bannermen and their families.

The strength of the paid portion of this force is stated in the "Imperial army regulations" at 5106 men, but it is known that, including volunteers or expectants belonging to the families of the Bannermen, the number of able-bodied men was fully 7000 or 8000; and that the total number, of all ages and both sexes, could not have been less than from 20,000 to 30,000. It was expected that these Manchoes would fight desperately in self-defence. They were armed and trained, and they well knew that "the Heavenly Prince" had openly declared that the first duty of his mission was the utter extermination not only of themselves, but also of their women and children; yet they did not strike a single blow in self-defence—they threw themselves on their faces, and, imploring mercy in the most affect terms, submitted to be butchered like so many sheep. Only 100 escaped out of a population of more than 2000; the rest—men, women, and children—were put to the sword.

On the 21st of March, early in the morning, the insurgent fleet of river-craft sent down from Nankin approached Chin-kiang. Only the Macao lorchas despatched up the river by the Shanghai Intendant attempted resistance, the rest of the Imperial fleet lying in dismay at the sight of the enormous number of vessels moving against them. The lorchas were also soon forced to retreat, and were pursued as far as Silver Island. From this the insurgents returned to Chin-kiang, which they occupied unresisted, the garrison, among them 400 northern Manchoes, having fled without firing a shot. The families of the resident Tartars, warned by the fate of their compatriots at Nankin, all evacuated the place to the number of 20,000; only a few hundreds were caught and slain in the surrounding villages. On the following day, the 1st of April, the insurgents occupied Kwa-chow and the large city of Yang-chow on the northern bank of the Yang-tse, in like manner, without resistance. A long battery of three miles of guns that lined the river bank fell into their hands. Not one had been discharged against them.

The son of the Taotie at Shanghai is at Canton, organising a fleet of armed fishing-boats, with which to proceed to the Yang-tse-kiang, to attempt the recovery of Chin-kiang-foo and the possession of the grand canal. A considerable force of Imperialist troops is collecting between Shanghai and Nankin, and some of them have been dressed and equipped like our Sepoys, in order to impress the insurgents with the belief that the English are supporting the Manchoes.

At the latest dates, the main body of the insurgents still remained at Nankin, Chin-kiang-foo, and on the northern banks of the Yang-tse-kiang. They had taken Tai-ping-foo, a city of great strength to the westward of Nankin. No movement had been made northward, or in the direction of Soochow and Shanghai. The Imperial foreign fleet had returned to Woosung.

Mr. Taylor, the American missionary, had returned to Shanghai from visiting the insurgent General Loo at Chin-kiang-foo, who forwarded him on to Nankin, on his expressing a wish to go there. The tents of the Imperial troops were distinctly seen from the walls of that city. From all communication hitherto held with the insurgents, they seem friendly to foreigners. The following is a letter addressed by General Loo to foreigners, and given to Mr. Taylor:—

Loo, the Fifth Arranger of the Forces, attached to the palace of the celestial dynasty of Tai-ping, who has received the command of heaven to rule the empire, communicates the following information to all his English brethren:—On the first day of the 5th moon (June the 5th) a brother, belonging to your honourable nation, named Charles Taylor, brought hither a number of books which have been received in order. Seeing that the above-named individual is a fellow-worshipper of God (Shang-te) he is, therefore, acknowledged as a brother: the books likewise which he has brought agree substantially with our own, so that it appears we follow one and the same road. Formerly, however, when a ship belonging to your honourable nation came hither (the *Hermes*), she was followed by a fleet of impish vessels belonging to the false Tartars: now also, when a boat from your honourable nation comes among us, the impish vessels of the Tartars again follow in its wake. Considering that your honourable nation is celebrated for its truth and fidelity, we your younger brothers, do not harbour any suspicions. At present both Heaven and men favour our design, and this is just the time for setting up the Chinese and abolishing the Tartar rule. We suppose that you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the signs of the times, so that we need not enlarge on that subject; but while we, on our parts, do not prohibit commercial intercourse, we merely observe that since the two parties are now engaged in warfare, the going to and fro is accompanied with inconvenience; and, judging from the present aspect of affairs, we should deem it better to wait a few months until we have thoroughly destroyed the Tartars, when, perhaps, the subjects of your honourable nation could go and come without being involved in the tricks of these false Tartars. Would it not in your estimation also be preferable? We take advantage of the opportunity to send you this communication for your intelligent inspection, and hope that every blessing may attend you. We also send a number of our own books, which please to circulate among you.

Dates from Foo-chow-foo reach to the 24th June. The city of Yan-ping-foo, not far distant, had been besieged, and was supposed to have fallen, and all communication with the interior was stopped by the rebels. Great commotion existed at Foo-chow-foo, which seemed ready for an outbreak; but the Tartar garrison were determined to make a stand on the approach of the rebel force. The inhabitants continued to move from the city with their property. A timely supply of rice from Formosa had relieved the distress.

At Canton good order is maintained by the vigilance and stringent measures of the authorities. Recent accounts from the interior mention that a large rebel force had moved into Kiang-tsi, and were pushing their way fast to the south. This would cause interruption to transit from the tea districts, if confirmed. The export of tea is going on with some activity at Canton, but manufactures are difficult to move even at the present ruinous low rates. The price of tea is maintained.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES

J. NAPIER, & C.B.

"ONE of Plutarch's men," Lieut.-General Sir Charles Napier, has gone from us. He died on Monday morning, after a painful and protracted illness. He was taken ill at his London residence; but he died at his seat, Oaklands, near Portsmouth, whither he had been removed in the delusive hope that change of air would recover him.

He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Colonel George Napier, Comptroller of Army Accounts in Ireland, by Lady Sarah, his wife, daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond; and grandson of Francis, Lord Napier, by Henrietta-Maria, his second wife, daughter of George Johnstone, Esq., of Dublin. Of his brothers, the eldest is Lieut.-General Sir George Thomas Napier, formerly Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and the second, Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Napier, the able author of the "History of the Peninsular War." Sir Charles Napier the Admiral, is first cousin of the deceased General.

Sir Charles J. Napier was born in Whitehall, London, the 10th of August, 1782, and married twice—first, in 1827, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Oakeley, Esq., and widow of Francis John Kelly, Esq., which lady died 31st of July, 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, Frances, daughter of William Philipps, Esq., of Court Henry, county Carmarthen, and relict of Richard Alcock, Esq., R.N.

Sir Charles Napier died as he had lived—in a fight. He was always fighting—with his sword or with his pen; and when he was seized with his fatal attack he was writing a pamphlet (which had been advertised) intended as a criticism on the new India Bill, as a vindication of his Scinde policy, and as an overwhelming assault upon the East India Directors—a body he cordially detested. Sir Charles Napier was a good hater; warm in friendship, consistent in enmity; and the consequence of such a character, developed in his busy career, was perpetual strife. Sir Charles was, in short, a genuine Napier; and the motto of the Napiers is, "Ready; aye, ready!" It is a family to whom Great Britain

is indebted for great services in arts and arms; and not the least bright of the jewels of the English Crown were placed in it by the distinguished soldier whom we have just lost; but lost in the full ripeness of age, and in the completion of glory, for he was seventy-one years of age, and he had attained the glory of a Roman General—as Scipio was Africanus, Sir Charles Napier was spoken of among his countrymen as the "Conqueror of Scinde."

His life was intensely a life of action; in the half century over which his services extend he was incessantly employed; and the various aspects of his career will present themselves with sufficient distinctness in the mere recounting of his various positions. He was born in 1782, and in London; and is claimed, in the army, as an Englishman. But his own account of his country was, we believe, that he was a Briton—being Scotch on his father's side, English on his mother's, and being Irish by education—on the whole being, so far, admirably qualified to lead a mixed British army. But his indebtedness to Ireland for education was of an exceedingly limited character. He certainly passed his infancy in Ireland (Castletown, Kildare); but it would be more correct to say that he owed his education to the army, for we find that he got an ensign's commission at the age of twelve, being gazetted in 1794 or 1795. Those were times when such things were done; and we do not remember that Sir Charles Napier, the reformer of the army, ever spoke much about that abuse to which he was obliged for his own easy entrance on a career.

In that period, 1790-1800, it must have been dangerous work, giving colours to boys—these boys getting their captaincy very often before they got their beards. Young Napier rose as rapidly as the others, and saw service at once. The world was trembling, then; the volcano of the French revolution was affrighting mankind; and, in Ireland, as elsewhere, the Government had fears, and the oppressed people hopes. He saw the French land in Ireland; he saw the Emmett rebellion and suppression; and aided, no doubt, in the execution of the terrible martial law then inflicted on Dublin and the south-eastern provinces. In 1804 he got his company in the 50th regiment; and in 1806, his majority—a major at 24. The Peninsular War was then beginning, and beginning very badly, Wellington not having yet arrived; and Major Napier joined the army under Sir John Moore. He was in the great retreat to Corunna; and a Napier who has written an heroic history of this war, tells of an incident which befell this English major in the fight at Corunna. His regiment, the 50th, was giving way under an overwhelming charge of French bayonets. In the retreat, Major Stanhope, a nephew of Mr. Pitt, was killed, and Major Napier desperately wounded and made prisoner. In his "English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula," Sir William Napier gives the following compact account of the affair:—

"Encompassed by enemies and denied quarter, he received five wounds, but he still fought and struggled for life until a French drummer, with a generous heat and indignation, forcibly rescued him from his barbarous assailants." He is described as advancing over broken ground, armed with a musket, and calling on his men to follow him. Three of the four who obeyed him fell in the attempt, the fourth was wounded, and the rest hung back. Napier was in the act of helping the wounded man when he was struck by a musket-ball, which broke one of the shank bones. Throwing down his musket, he was hobbling along, leaning on his sword, when a cowardly Frenchman ran his bayonet into his back. The hurt, however, not being serious, Major Napier turned round and disarmed his assailant, now supported by several of his comrades, whom the Major gallantly faced until he was knocked down senseless by the butt-end of a musket, and was about to be despatched outright, when the benevolent drummer interfered, and dragged him out of the mêlée. Sir William Napier, it will be observed, mentions five wounds; and in Hart's "Army List" the same number is stated—to wit, "leg broken by a musket shot, sabre-cut on the head, in the back by a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon shot, and several severe contusions." Major Napier had a talent for getting wounded. His body was literally riddled; and it is one of the marvels of his career that with such a body he could have accomplished so much. Delicate by nature, and slightly formed, with a chest by no means promising endurance, his constitution was tried in every clime, and he was constantly in a state of disease. He went through his Scinde campaign in a chronic illness (diarrhoea)! Was there ever a greater instance of the power of the mind over the body?

To return. In that retreat to Corunna, Soult, who commanded the pursuing army, had many opportunities of acquiring a special knowledge of English regiments, and even a particular knowledge of individuals. He saw a good deal too much, for instance, of Lord Paget, whom he pronounced an incomparable cavalry officer; and the 50th so often covered the rear, that he got to know all about its energetic Major. When Napier fell into his hands, he behaved very well to him. He rendered one great service—he sent good surgeons to him, and, to every one's astonishment, Major Napier recovered. Then Soult let him go home, on his parole; and when he landed he read a gazette, in which his name appeared among the list of the slain at Corunna. His friends had actually administered to his will; and he had to go to Doctor's Commons, prove his identity, and call back that premature document. He was now Colonel Napier, in due succession: an applicant at the Horse Guards for more wounds: not succeeding very well there, and turning his leisure in London to account by writing pamphlets on various subjects, as shown in the titles of these productions; viz., "The Colonies," "Colonisation," "Military Law," "An Essay on the State of Ireland." Whenever he was not fighting he was writing; and a list of all his brochures would be as long as a list of all his battles. He once wrote a novel; but it was never published—very likely very fortunate.

Wearied with fruitless entreaties of the Royal Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Napier went to the Peninsula, insisting on a participation in the glories then commencing. He was at Coa as a volunteer; and had two horses shot under him. At Busaco he was shot in the face; and with the ball in his jaw he rode a hundred miles for a surgeon!—a marvellous instance of energy. He began at this time to be noticed among the crowd of Colonels. Wellington always excelled in discovering great men; and, in 1811, Colonel Napier got another rise and constant command. After Toulouse he came home with the rest; and no one after Wellington, Harding, Hill, and Picton, was better known or more distinguished. One reason was that the Napiers have a knack of sticking to one another; and when one is away fighting, there is another at home writing, and insisting on the other's merit.

He was not a man for peace, however; and as there was a new war with America, off he went in a cruiser to harass the Yankee coasts, pick up and cut out merchantmen, make descents on the ports, and burn down towns where possible—as Washington. He got excitement, but not much glory out there; and bitterly did he repent, afterwards, his vice of impatience. Napoleon had got away from Elba; Wellington was in the Low Countries; and Napier made all haste to get at the closing struggle, and he arrived at Waterloo; but the day—only one day—after the battle. It was a terrible disappointment to such a man to have missed the 18th of June; but he took what fighting was left, gratefully. He rode on with Wellington towards Paris, entered Paris as one of the conquerors, and enjoyed all the éclat of those days, so brilliant for British soldiers. Then came the final peace; Napoleon was fast on St. Helena; and the British army was dissolved and distributed. Lieutenant-Colonel Napier got employment, and was sent to the Ionian Islands. He got the government of Cephalonia; and we have heard the man who was his military secretary there speak warmly of his qualities as a Governor. There is no doubt that he became popular with the Cephalonians; and, in proof of it, it has been stated by Sir William Napier, that "old inhabitants" there still call him "father," and still cultivate and remit to him the profits of a small patch of vines, Sir Charles being ignorant even of the names of his attached friends. But he did not succeed so well in the opinion of the Colonial-office and the War-office, for he was recalled: the circumstances and the controversy which he provoked occasioning a good deal of notice at the time. While in the Greek Archipelago he was a correspondent and ally of Byron in the agitation for Greek independence. He had his own views and his own plans on that matter, and was so dogmatic that he failed to impress them on his coadjutors. Greece was not delivered in his way; and Sir William thinks it could and should have been. His recommendations were disregarded by the Greek Committee in London; "Why," says Sir William, "it is for the Humes, the Ellices, and the Bowings to say." To the end of his life Sir Charles Napier had a contempt for the opinions of civilians.

There was no opening for him at home. Peace was secure in Europe;

and Sir Charles Napier could gain no distinction in the new post to which, after some years' inaction, he was appointed—Commander of the Forces in the Northern District of England. But during this time he contrived to sustain the general fame of the Napiers. His cousin, Commodore Sir Charles Napier, was then bombarding St. Jean d'Acre; returned home by Liverpool; and at Liverpool, where Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles was stationed, a grand reception was organised for the successful sailor; and the soldier took a distinguished part in the banquet given on that occasion in the first port. But the scope given for his genius in the northern district was very insufficient: he was acquiring a name in the army as a disciplinarian and as a first-rate officer; but he was not before his country—and that is the position which the Napiers love. On the whole, he had not had good chances in life: he was reaching his sixtieth year before he got his opportunity. It came at last, in 1841, when he was appointed to the command of the army of Bombay. Lord Auckland was then Governor-General; and the first thing that Sir Charles Napier did was to quarrel with Lord Auckland's policy—and to quarrel with everybody who did not agree implicitly in his own notions of the state of India. However, Lord Ellenborough arrived, nominated by the Peel Ministry; and Lord Ellenborough and Sir Charles Napier immediately became friends and allies, and friends they remained to the last. Lord Ellenborough gave him full swing in his plans for reforming the Indian army; and here, in a short time, he accomplished miracles. His success in this respect is explained by the fact that he himself set the example of soldierly virtues. A writer competent to speak on this point says:—

There can be no doubt that, if Sir Charles Napier was the sternest reformer, he was also the best friend whom the army—officers and privates—ever had. During his last two years in India, the abuses which he corrected, and the excesses which he restrained, were perfectly numberless. In this good work Sir Charles was no respecter of persons, and treated Majors and Colonels precisely as he did Corporals and Sergeants. The expensive habits of the mess he resolutely put an end to in every regiment under his control, and for the time, it is to be supposed, he suppressed gambling. Sir Charles's own manner of living was simple to severity. He was quite content to subsist upon the ordinary allowance of a soldier, and, as he actually practised what he preached, his injunctions came with double weight. Multiplicity of officers' baggage was his abhorrence; and our readers will remember the indignation, and no less amusing than indignant, diatribe which he fulminated against trunks, portmanteaus, carpet-bags, and all such abominations—contending that no officer on service has need of any luggage except a small knapsack, with a couple of shirts, as many socks, a second pair of shoes, some soap, and a tooth-brush.

It was in the midst of the agitations about these reforms that Sir Charles commenced his great Scinde campaign—the campaign which will immortalise him. The disasters of Cabul and Guznee had just taken place; General No't was being besieged in Candahar; and British influence was being weakened in India by a series of reverses. Hence the greatness of the service rendered by General Napier: had he failed in Scinde we might have lost India. He set out with a determination to win. He arrived in Scinde with a sick and dispirited army; to find anarchy in the country, or only order among conspirators; yet he wrote—"Danger from their warfare I can see none. I can beat all the Princes in Scinde." He tried diplomacy first. He said he would give an alternative to the Ameers: they must either adopt an honest policy, or face him in a war of extermination; and he kept his word—this "Brother of the Devil," as they named him. His impetuous energy did not leave him time to test his diplomacy; and he was probably right to hurry on a war. But he was frightfully overmatched; English and Sepoys together, he held only 3000 men in his hand; and opposed to him was an army, with a sort of discipline, and with the energy of hate, of 25,000 men. But this army did not venture to attack him; and he delayed an attack on them until after he had astonished and awed them by some very remarkable movements, which he undertook across a desert and destructive country, in order to obtain the subjugation of certain fortresses, and for the further purpose of opening up communication with Nott and Pollock, who were carrying on the Affghanistan campaign. One incident in these extraordinary marches should be related—we mean his celebrated attack on the fort of Emmaum Ghur. Mohammed Khan, one of the Ameers, had retreated here with stores and treasures. Napier reached it—no European had ever seen it before—with 300 Irish soldiers and a couple of guns. Yet Mohammed Khan fled; and Napier blew it up. The Duke of Wellington spoke in strong terms of astonishment and admiration of this exploit when moving, in the House of Lords, a vote of thanks to his friend. "He moved his troops," said the Duke, "through the desert against hostile forces; he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most extraordinary, and he cut off a retreat of the enemy which rendered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions."

Then came Meance, where stood an army of Belooches, organised by the Ameers. Sir Charles hoped that, with his 2600 men, he could attack and defeat a body of 16,000 Belooches before the other divisions came up. He was disappointed, for the night before the attack an army of 20,000 Belooches arrived, and Sir Charles found his 1600 infantry and 800 cavalry drawn up opposite a host of 25,000 infantry and 10,000 irregular horsemen. Yet he did not change his plan, although the Belooches were strongly posted in the bed and on the bank of a dried-up river. Perceiving that he could not turn the flank of the foe, the General gave the daring order for an attack in front. His little army had been materially reduced by Colonel Outram's escort and a strong baggage guard detached; but full of enthusiasm and confident of victory, 1600 Englishmen and Sepoys, including officers, advanced to the attack, the Belooches being held in behind their fortifications. Suddenly Sir Charles perceived a wall with only one opening, not very wide, and behind it swarmed the Belooches, and the General saw in an instant that they intended to rush out through the opening. Detaching the grenadier company of the 22nd, he told their Captain, Tew, that he was to block that opening—to die in it if it were necessary. And the gallant captain did die; but the opening was blocked, and the action of 6000 men was paralysed by the skilful disposition of eighty. Captain Leonidas Tew, in fact, won the battle at this Thermopylae. Sir William Napier has described this battle as splendidly as Sir Charles fought it:—

The vast multitude of Belooches rushed upon the 22nd with a terrific cry, waving their swords and covering themselves with their shields. But, with shouts as loud and arms as strong, the gallant Irish 22nd met them with "that queen of weapons the musket, and sent their foremost masses rolling back in blood. During this struggle, the English Sappers fought gallantly, protecting the artillery, which, having gained the flank, swept diagonally with grape the crowded masses of the Belooches, who gave their breasts to the shot, and leaping at the guns, were blown away by twenties at a time." This horrible slaughter absolutely lasted three hours and a half, when Sir Charles, seeing that the battle must be won or lost within twenty minutes, directed a desperate charge of cavalry on the right of the Belooches, while the infantry made one more final dash at the enemy, who at length gave way, the grapeshot still pouring into their dense masses, and the soldiers still using their bayonets with the ferocity of men actually steeped in blood and maddened by the fury of the fight.

Such was the famous battle of Meance, fought on the 17th of February, 1843, and won by less than 2600 men against more than 20,000. The dreadful result, as stated by Sir William Napier, was that, of the British forces, twenty officers went down, six killed, with two hundred and fifty sergeants and privates, of whom sixty were slain outright. "The loss of the Belooches was enormous, almost exceeding belief. A careful computation gave 6000, and most of these died, as no quarter was given." "Thus, in four hours, two thousand men struck down six thousand—three to each man." Six of the Ameers surrendered the day after Meance, and the English marched into Hyderabad. But Shere Mohammed, the greatest of the Ameers, would not surrender; but still an army left; and Sir Charles Napier had, by-and-by, to fight another Meance. He waited for reinforcements, and Lord Ellenborough sent them. Meanwhile he dethroned the Ameers he had caught; treated them roughly and mercilessly; and it is here the question arose as to his Scindian policy, a question which need not be entered into in this place. In good time he was ready for Shere Mohammed, surnamed "the Lion;" and he fought him at Hyderabad—5000 British against 25,000 Belooches—and beat him, hopelessly, in three hours, after another terrible struggle and frightful slaughter. Then Scinde was conquered, the Ameers were ruined, and the population submissive. Lord Ellenborough, on his own authority, now constituted Sir Charles Napier absolute Governor of Scinde; and Sir Charles proceeded in his policy of organization and pacification. He established a rigid despotism, but an enlightened one; and in a few months he had established order (without producing desolation), had instituted police, made roads, built fortifications, tilled the ground, and increased the revenue. He did the work of administration himself: visiting every part of Scinde—an enormous country—and everywhere remedying abuses and producing good. Sir William Napier, in his vindication of his brother, sums up the results of Sir Charles's two years' labours in Scinde; and the summary is astounding, and yet so plain that it convinces. When the Scinde business was over, the Sikh business began; and Sir Charles, who had lost Lord Ellenborough, and who did not get on very



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, O.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

well with Lord Ellenborough's successors, and never got on well at all with the Council in India or the Government at home, was ordered to prepare for a new field. He collected together an army of 15,000 men; and his plan was to invade the Sutlej. But he was not fortunate at this period. The new Governor-General ordered him to Bawalpoor; and he consequently missed the battles of Ferozhur and Sobraon—battles which gave peerage to others. From this time forth—being done with Scinde, and there being peace in India—he warred on the Government, and sustained, here and in India, a restless paper controversy. In 1847 he returned home—a great man. The army held him as a hero; and great festivities were given in India in his honour ere he set out. Here, he was received with civic honours by our great towns. Parliament had already voted him thanks.

His career after 1848 is the news of the day. In 1849-50 came the new Sikh war. Lord Gough had been defeated, and there was a panic

in this country that India was being lost. The Duke of Wellington shared the fears—fears which, it proved, were unjust to Lord Gough; and the Duke sent for Sir C. Napier, and said, "You must go to India; or, I will!" Sir Charles went; the glory of such a selection by a great people could not be rejected; and he obeyed the call. But when he reached India Lord Gough had recovered his fame, and had routed the Sikhs. Sir Charles, however, stayed some time in India, and recommenced his old work of reforming the army. He also commenced his old work of quarrelling with the Government; and he came home indignant and sulky, as he took care to show with very good cause. On the India bill of last session, he was almost quite silent, but it was understood that his views were represented by the authoritative voice of Lord Ellenborough; and, as we have mentioned, he died while preparing another pamphlet for the press. Sir William will probably now give this work to the world; it will, no doubt, possess great interest.

We cannot better conclude this necessarily imperfect memoir, than by

quoting an anecdote of this remarkable man, which well illustrates that, as in the case of Wellington, his greatness was the greatness of simplicity. The anecdote should stamp Sir Charles Napier as the British Cincinnatus—a parallel he would not object to, for he led a Roman's life, and lived after Roman models. The simplicity of his style of living enabled him to enforce his admonitions with peculiar power. This trait was amusingly exemplified on the occasion of the arrival of the messenger who bore the despatch from the India House, announcing his appointment to the chief commandership in of the Indian forces. The door of his temporary residence in Berkeley-street was opened by a female servant, who, in answer to the eager inquiries of the bearer of the despatch, asserted that neither Sir Charles Napier nor his lady was at home. This was perplexing to the messenger, who had been charged to deliver the despatch into the hands of either Sir Charles or Lady Napier. While engaged in altercation with the servant in the hall, a door at the head of the stairs was suddenly opened, and the veteran himself appeared. "I am Sir Charles Napier," said he, "but as we are at present at dinner, and I have no second room to show you into, you had better call again." The surprised messenger announced his errand, and the despatch was at once safely lodged in Sir Charles's own hands.

Looking back to the great services of Sir Charles Napier, and observing the thorough greatness of his character, it must be confessed that such an Englishman should have died in the Peerage. He sought, it is believed, that honour, if only because his fellow-soldiers had obtained it; and there must have been a want of generosity somewhere, as he did not obtain it.

The first of the accompanying Portraits has been copied from a photograph by Messrs. Kilburn, which has also been engraved by Joseph Skelton, and published by Messrs. Hering and Remington, Regent-



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, O.C.B., AS HE SAT FOR HIS BUST TO MR. WYON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

street. The second Illustration is likewise from a photograph by Messrs. Kilburn, to whom Sir Charles Napier sat for a bust executed by Mr. Wyon.



AMOY, SKETCHED FROM THE SIGNAL STATION.—(SEE PAGE 190.)



ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD, OPENED WITH A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent).

BRADFORD, Thursday.

THE great Musical Festivals in the North have not extended, of late years, further than Birmingham. York—which was once famed for its gatherings; which boasts of such a colossal cathedral, and such a gigantic organ—has long ceased to have a festival, the present dignitaries refusing the use of the magnificent edifice for the purpose. The Manchester Festival died with Malibran, in 1836. The same year the Liverpool meetings were given up, the intention being avowed not to renew them until the town was provided with an adequate music-hall. It will take eighteen years before this want will be supplied. In the meanwhile there was a town gradually springing up in size, wealth, and importance, which has at length stolen a march even on

the "men of Manchester," and the "gentlemen of Liverpool." The time is not very remote, when the traveller asking, "Where was Bradford?" would have been answered, "Oh! not far from Leeds." Now it must be met with the reply, "Leeds near Bradford," and not Bradford near Leeds. Certainly, the rise of this place is one of the most remarkable facts of the day: the town is extending in all directions—it is, in fact, a succession of towns for miles, and yet its limits apparently not yet defined. Some of the finest warehouses in the world may be seen here. The prosperity is overwhelming: there are no poor—the operatives are in full work and in full pay—the manufacturers are merchant princes in their way, and their operations extend to the remotest portions of the world, the golden countries having come into a large share of the business of the town. The alpaca manufacture is carried on to perfection here: the most exquisite dresses, defying the eye to distinguish them from the finest and softest silk, are to be obtained at this mart. And, amidst the din of trade and commerce, the civilising influences of the

fine arts are not neglected. There are manufacturing men who are first-rate connoisseurs, and who boast of a rare collection of pictures by ancient and modern masters. Noble buildings are springing up on every side, and a grand park is in course of formation. And suddenly, some Aladdin of Bradford discovered a wonderful lamp, and in an incredibly short space of time has raised a Music-hall, of noble proportions, not only worthy of the locality itself, but one that will challenge comparison with the grandest halls in the kingdom. A slight description of the Hall, as a key to the Engraving, in this day's columns, will be acceptable. It stands in the centre of the town, three of its sides facing into separate streets. The first stone was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of the Masonic Body, with due honours, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, on the 22nd of September, 1851, and the building is now completed. The entire building covers an area of 1600 square yards, and its outer walls and columns are of Yorkshire stone. The front of the western



BANQUET TO MR. PETO AND MR. WARNER, IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

elevation is 77 feet in height from the ground to the apex of the pediment; and is composed of a rusticated basement, 27 feet high, surmounted by Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting the entablature and pediment. The principal entrance is by three arched doorways on the basement of this façade, and on each side are niches containing bronze candelabra. The keystones of the arches and niches are enriched with richly carved masks. The lower part of the intercolumniations are occupied by windows; and the upper with circular shields, surrounded by wreaths of oak-leaves. The fourth side elevation consists of a rusticated basement and mezzanine story, with deeply recessed windows; between which are elaborately carved trusses and festoons of fruit and flowers. Above this story are Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting an unbroken entablature. The intercolumniations are filled with arched windows, 14 feet high. The three doorways of the principal entrance open into a vestibule 48 feet by 25 feet, and 22 feet high. From the centre of the floor springs the grand staircase, branching off to the right and left, and terminating in the gallery on each side, leading to the stalls and area. At this part of the staircase, on either side are bronze candelabra, 12 feet high, with nine globe burners each. The great hall itself is 152 feet in length, 764 feet in width, and 60 feet high. It is divided into area, stalls, and gallery. The first is 50 feet by 48 feet wide from the orchestra front to the back, and will accommodate 1000 with seats. The stalls are raised 10 feet 6 inches above the area, and contain 550 seats, lined with crimson. The front of the stalls is ornamented with filiated scroll-work. In the centre of each scroll are groups of symbolical figures in high relief. The gallery is carried round three sides of the building, and contains upwards of 1600 seats. The whole of the seats are calculated to hold upwards of 3200 persons, exclusive of the orchestra. The eastern or orchestral end of the hall is semicircular, with a diameter of 48 feet. On each side of the organ platform are Corinthian pilasters, springing from the orchestra, and supporting the entablature. The space above the cornice and the ceiling is cored to its junction with the latter, and divided into panels, enriched with a deep border of vine and ivy-leaves, fruit, and flowers. Around the ceiling runs a border of the same design. The ceiling itself is divided into four compartments by an inner border of flowers, cups, and scroll-work, with central ornaments of water-leaves and flowers.

The hall is lighted by sixteen arched windows, fourteen feet high. The plan for lighting it in the evening is by a continuous line of 1860 gas jets, from pipes carried entirely round the hall, on the upper and outer edge of the cornice, on the same plan as the Liverpool Philharmonic-hall. This affords a subdued but splendid light to all parts of the hall, without the disagreeable effect of strong lights and shadows occasioned by the ordinary mode of lighting with lamps and chandeliers.

The ventilation is effected by a continued series of circular apertures, six inches in diameter, pierced through the exterior mouldings of the outer border of the ceiling, and continued round the entire building, the air escaping through openings in the roof.

The heating is by the usual hot water apparatus. Cold air can be turned into the building in such a manner as not to create perceptible draughts, and yet in sufficient quantities to change the atmosphere of the hall in a few minutes.

The general arrangement for the comfort of the audience has been carefully attended to: separate entrances are provided for each class, and all possible precautions taken to avoid a crush on entering or leaving the hall. On a level with the stalls are ample refreshment and other rooms for the accommodation of the occupants of that portion of the hall; and a similar arrangement is provided for those of the area. Altogether, it may be said, without exaggeration, that there is not a building of the same character in the United Kingdom, in which so large an audience can be assembled, where the provisions for the comfort and accommodation of each class have been so much considered and so effectually provided for.

Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford, are the architects. It is to celebrate the opening of St. George's-hall that the present Festival was organised, the Mayor of Bradford, Samuel Smith, Esq., having been the active chairman of the Committee. He submitted the plan of the new edifice to her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were pleased to express their gratification thereat, and extend their patronage to the Festival. The Lords-Lieutenant of the West, East, and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Andrew Montague, Esq. (the High Sheriff), and his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York were included in the list of patrons; and the Earl of Harewood accepted the presidency. Under such distinguished auspices the arrangements and engagements progressed satisfactorily. Costa was engaged as conductor, with *carte blanche* for the instrumentalists. The orchestra is 40 feet in depth, and fills the circular end of the hall, and, besides the organ, will accommodate a band and chorus of upwards of 300 performers. The arrangements for the convenience of the musicians—in the way of ante-rooms, tuning-rooms, &c., and especially in access to the orchestra at various points—are well attended to.

There are sixteen first violins, sixteen second ditto, ten violas, ten double-basses, ten violoncellos; with the usual complement of wood, brass, and percussion. Amongst the executants are Sainton, H. and W. Blagrove, Watkins, Cooper, Cusens, Dando, Anderson, Goffie, Griesbach, Thirlwall, Zerbin, E. W. Thomas, Case, H. and E. Chipp, Chipp, sen., Lucas, Howell, Severn, F. S. Pratten, Trust, Rowland, Compauille, Wright, R. S. Pratten, De Folly, Barret, Nicholson, Lazarus, Maycock, Baumann, Larkin, C. and T. Harper, Jarrett, Rae, Cioffi, Prosper, Horton, Haumann, W. L. Phillips, W. P. Reed, Webb, Hill, Weslake, Westropp, &c. Mr. Brownsmith, of Exeter Hall, is the organist. Mr. W. Jackson, of Bradford, has drilled the chorus singers, who include the picked Lancashire and Yorkshire vocalists, with some London aids.

The programme, to call into play the powers of this formidable instrumental and choral phalanx, with Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Lockey (Miss M. Williams), and Madame Castellan; Signor Gardoni, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn, Signor Tagliafico, and Herr Formes, has been carefully selected, and the gleanings well balanced. Commencing yesterday with the National Anthem, the oratorio "Paul," of Mendelssohn—regarded by many judges as his masterpiece—was given; and then the "Hallelujah" Chorus from Beethoven's Mass in C. To-day Handel's "Messiah" has been the morning performance; and to-morrow's scheme includes not only selections from Haydn's "Creation" and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," but is strengthened by two novelties of great interest: the one a MS. Credo, by Mendelssohn, presented to the Festival Committee by the deceased composer's executors; and the other the Baptismal Anthem, composed by Costa, for the christening of a friend's child at Birmingham, which was also performed at the christening of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, on the 28th of January, 1853. Such are the materials of the three mornings, sacred and severe in their imposing style, and overwhelming in their scientific proportions. In the evening concerts rarely have there been witnessed such a concentration of orchestral gems. Last night, the glorious "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart, the vivacious "Masaniello" overture of Auber, the fairy and dramatic "Lorely" finale by Mendelssohn, the gloomy and magical "Der Freyschütz" overture of Weber. To-night, Mendelssohn's fanciful Symphony in A minor, Beethoven's brilliant "Leonora" overture, Weber's potent overture, the "Ruler of the Spirits," a new march by Mr. W. T. Best, the celebrated organist; and to-morrow night Herold's romantic "Zampa" overture, "Rossini's picturesque and historical "William Tell" overture, Beethoven's tremendous and mysterious Symphony in C minor, Mendelssohn's fairy music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," &c. Upon the general execution of these interesting programmes time and space preclude me at this moment from dilating: to next week must this duty be necessarily postponed.

Every attention has been paid to the numerous visitors from all parts of the kingdom. Special arrangements were made with the various railway companies, to enable the amateurs of the surrounding towns to attend both morning and evening performances. The prices of the seats and stalls are one guinea; the reserved seats in the area, fifteen shillings; and in the west gallery, half-a-guinea. For the evening concerts, the charges are respectively, 15s., 10s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. The reserved seats are—10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 3s. 6d. Special tickets for the entire performances have cost five guineas (stalls), three and a half guinea (area) and two and a half guinea (first gallery). The reserved seats were given out, by ballot, at the Exchange-rooms. The chairman has been indefatigable in his exertions; and the townspeople and visitors have indeed reason to be gratified with the high character of the musical entertainment and the excellence of the execution.

THE CHOR BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual choral festival on behalf of this institution, established under the patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Friday week, at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor. The music of the morning service was performed by the choirs of London, Canterbury, Rochester, and Windsor, and Eton College. The anthems were by Richard Farrant, William Bird, Orlando Gibbons, Henry Purcell, William Child, Dr. Blow, Dr.

Croft, Dr. Robert Creighton, Dr. Maurice Green, and Dr. Elvey, the present organist of St. George's Chapel; the versicles Venite and Litany, by Tallis; the chant for the Psalms, by Dr. Croft; the Te Deum and Benediction, by Orlando Gibbons. The magnificent execution of this service is beyond all praise.

PROVINCIAL TOURS.—Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Bellini, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Tagliafico, are on one of Mr. Beale's active tours; Mr. F. Mori is the accompanist. The party was at the Liverpool Philharmonic last Monday; at Nottingham on Tuesday; at the Bradford Festival on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and will be at Scarborough to-day. Next week they visit Manchester, D. Rby, Birmingham, Sheffield, Harrogate, and Hull; and, on the week following, will sing at the Gloucester Musical Festival.—Grisi and Mario commence their farewell provincial tour, for a month, on the 24th of September. Their departure for America becomes every day more doubtful. Mario is now in Italy, and Grisi is in the Isle of Wight.

ENGLISH OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—It is now stated that Mr. Carte, the flautist, will be the manager for English opera, to commence next February.

ELECTION DINNER AT NORWICH.

The return of Messrs. Peto and Warner as members for Norwich was celebrated last week in Norwich, with great élan, by a two-fold festival. The large number of electors rendered it impossible that all the company should dine together; hence it was found necessary to divide the city into two districts—the Liberal electors of which should dine at St. Andrew's Hall on two successive days. It was arranged, therefore, that the electors of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth wards, and of the parishes of Plea, Timberhill and the precincts in the first ward, should form the first day's (Thursday) party; and those of the remaining parishes of the first, second, seventh, and eighth wards, the second day (Friday). Both days were distinguished by the merry pealing of the bells from several churches of the city.

The management was vested in a committee of gentlemen: and right nobly did that committee perform its work; for both days passed off in a manner which left nothing to be desired.

In the hall, accommodation was provided for above 1000 persons. Two long rows of tables crossed the east end, and eight ranged from east to west. The dinner was provided by Mr. Page, of the West-End Retreat; and the dessert by Mr. Wilson, of Queen-street. The noble hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices, chiefly furnished by Mr. Beatty, of Little London-street; the election committee and Mr. Page also supplying some adornments of a similar character.

At five o'clock on Thursday about 1000 electors—with several gentlemen of the county—sat down to the bountiful repast; and during the evening they were entertained, in the intervals between the speeches, with the excellent singing of a number of amateur gentlemen electors, and the superior performances of Messrs. Fitzgerald and Jackson's well-known band. One singular feature in the arrangements excited considerable attention and amusement. Hitherto at the public dinners which have taken place on a large scale in Norwich, one of the officials of the Corporation has given the signal for the proposing of the toasts by the ringing of a large hand-bell. Upon the present occasion the flourish of a trumpet was substituted, which produced a novel and pleasing effect.

Mr. Peto and Mr. Warner, on entering, were received with loud applause. Lord Viscount Bury presided, supported by Messrs. Peto and Warner; Mr. R. Coaks, Mayor of Norwich; and Mr. G. Womack, Sheriff of Norwich. There were also present A. Hamond, Esq.; F. W. Keppell, Esq.; W. Gwyn, Esq.; T. McCullagh, Esq.; W. N. Burroughes, Esq.; J. Shelly, Esq., and James Jackson, Esq., of Yarmouth; J. Birkett, Esq.; and most of the leading gentlemen of the Liberal party of the several wards selected for that day's entertainment. The gentlemen appointed as chairmen of the side-tables were S. S. Beare, Esq.; A. Towler, Esq.; E. Willett, Esq.; W. L. Mendham, Esq.; C. Winter, Esq.; and Mr. William Bunn. A large number of ladies occupied the orchestra, amongst whom were Mrs. Peto, Mrs. E. Willett, Mrs. I. O. Taylor, &c.—whose entrance was the signal for loud demonstrations of applause.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman gave, in terms of high encomium, "the health of Messrs. Peto and Warner, the members for the city." Mr. Peto, who, with his hon. colleague, was most enthusiastically received, returned thanks. He said, that he took this splendid entertainment on the part of the electors as a twofold testimony—first, that they approved the career of his hon. colleague and himself, that their principles were the same, and that they believed those principles had been honestly and fearlessly expressed on all occasions; and, in the second place, he took it as a protest against the calumnies which had been unworthily and dishonestly expressed with respect to the constituency themselves. He believed that at neither of the elections for the city of Norwich, when he had had the honour of being returned, either by his opponents or friends had one shilling been spent at which any honest man need blush; and he looked at this meeting, therefore, as an expression to the world, that while Norwich might blush for what had occurred in former times, she threw back with scorn calumnies to which he had alluded, and asserted her independence and honesty. Passing in review the principal political events which had transpired since the general election, the hon. gentleman stated, that he had felt the present Government merited his confidence, and he had accordingly given it, he trusted, an intelligent and independent support. He congratulated the meeting upon the great amount of practical legislation which had taken place during the session—upon the passing of the Charitable Trusts Bill, of the Succession-duty Bill (which involved a virtual abandonment of class legislation) and of the Canadian Reserves Bill, which he looked upon as one of the greatest measures of those which had occupied the attention of Parliament. Having been largely concerned in Canadian affairs, and having an extensive acquaintance with that country, he was convinced that if Lord Derby's Government had remained in office another year, his policy would have lost Canada to the mother country. He thoroughly approved the foreign policy of the present Ministry; and Lord John Russell's maxim of doing all that could be done to maintain an honourable peace before going to war commended itself entirely to his mind. He believed we could only have an honourable peace by being perfectly prepared for war. In the present state of things, enormous armaments could not be helped; and this country, therefore, ought never to be ashamed of keeping up a navy to face the world, and an army equal to all its antecedents. Next session—taking as his text the speech of Sir James Graham at Carlisle—the country was promised a hearty, thorough-going, searching, intelligent reform; and with nothing less than that should he ever be content. A Ministry, however, was bound to propose, not only what they wished, but what they could carry. It was of no use for Ministers to bring forward what would throw themselves out of office, and place out of reach what the people had a right to demand. They must not, therefore, be angry if the new Reform Bill was not all they could desire.

Mr. Warner next addressed the assembly, and drew a comparison between the Budgets of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, to the manifest disadvantage of the former; the hon. member expressing his full confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, because they are pledged to give to the people a large, a liberal, and full measure of reform.

Mr. Peto then proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk with great enthusiasm; and Lord Bury, in thanking the company, declared himself "a Whig of the sixth generation," and in favour of vote by ballot, and an advocate of Free-trade.

The Chairman then proposed "Agriculture and Commerce, and the Union of the City and the County;" to which Mr. A. Hamond replied. Mr. Warren then gave "the Health of the Mayor and Deputy-Mayor, and of the Corporation of Norwich;" to which the Mayor replied.

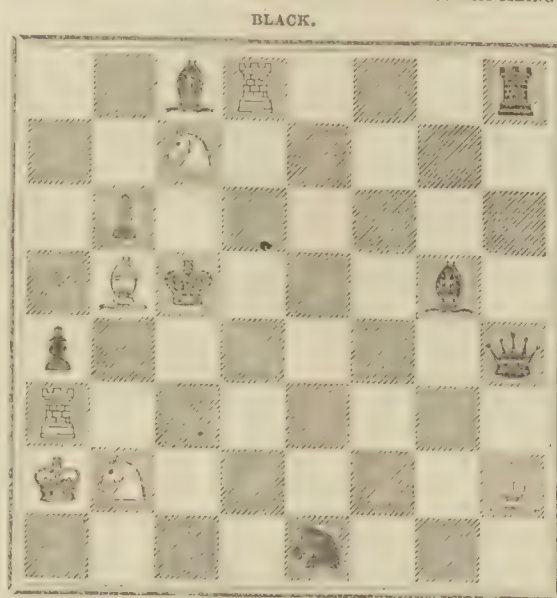
The Chairman then proposed "the Health of Mr. McCullagh, the late unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth." Mr. McCullagh returned thanks. The Chairman then gave "the Health of Mrs. Peto, Mrs. Warner, and the ladies," which was drunk with great applause. Mr. Peto briefly thanked the company; and the proceedings then terminated.

MONUMENT TO WATT.—The directors of the School of Arts, Edinburgh, established for the instruction of mechanics in such branches of science as were of practicability in their respective trades, it may be recollected, lately made a purchase of the central premises long rented by them in Adam-square, with the funds at their own disposal and the sum raised by public subscription many years ago in honour of the memory of James Watt, and resolved to denominate the institution "The Watt Institution and School of Arts." They also resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the great philosopher in front of the premises. The statue, which is to be of stone, is to be placed on a pedestal, and the whole will be about 14 feet in height. It is expected that the monument will be completed and inaugurated on the 19th of January next, the anniversary of the birth of Watt. It will be placed about nine feet from the pavement, skirting Adam-square.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 499.

This very ingenious little stratagem is the invention of Herr KLING



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in three moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

The following game is one of several just played by Mr. STAUNTON with M. de RIVES, a highly-promising amateur of Brussels.

(King's Knight's opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	(WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. P to K B 4th	Kt takes K B P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		(g)
3. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	24. B takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. P takes B	Q takes K Kt P
5. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	26. K R to K B 3rd	K R to K 3rd
6. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	27. Q R to K B sq	K R to K Kt 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd (a)	28. Q R to K B 2nd	Q R to K sq
8. Q B to K 3rd (b)	K Kt to K 2nd	29. Q to her 3rd	Q to K 2nd
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	30. Q R to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
10. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	31. Q R to K 2nd	P to Q 4th
11. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd (c)	32. K P takes P	P takes P
12. Q Kt to Q B sq	Q B to Q 2nd	33. P to Q B 5th	B to Q R 4th
13. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq	34. K R to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
14. Castles	K Kt to K Kt 3rd	35. K takes R (ch)	Q takes R
15. Q Kt to K R 5th	Q to K 2nd	36. R to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
16. Q to her 3rd (d)	Q Kt to Q R 4th	37. Kt to K B 5th	B to Q sq
17. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes B	38. Kt to Q 6th	Q to K Kt 5th
18. P takes Kt	K R to K sq (e)	39. R to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
19. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	40. P to K Kt 3rd	Q takes B
20. K Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to K B 5th (f)	41. Q takes R (ch)	K takes B
21. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 3rd	42. P takes Q	
22. K Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd		And Black abandoned the game (h).

(a) This sortie of the Queen is premature, and occasions Black a good deal of subsequent embarrassment.

(b) It might also have advanced the King's Pawn with advantage.

(c) Important, to prevent a dangerous attack upon his Queen.

(d) Not judicious, as it enables Black to exchange his Q Kt for the adverse K Bishop.

(e) P to K B 4th would perhaps have been better.

(f) Promising, but not a good move.

(g) He has no better resource. If Kt to K B sq, then the following is a likely continuation:

21. P to K B 5th
22. B takes K R P
23. Q Kt to K R 5th, and wins.

(h) It is proper to mention that although M. de Rives has hitherto played without accepting odds, with Mr. Heydebrand and Mr. Staunton, he is quite aware that either of these players can render him considerable advantage. He will probably in future play at the odds of the Pawn and two moves with them.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Lively Skirmish between Major JAENISCH and Prince OUBOUSSOFF the Younger.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Prince.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Prince.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	16. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K takes B
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Kt takes R	K to Kt sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd		(double ch)
4. P to K 4th	P takes P	18. Kt to K 6th	Q to K 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th	19. Kt to K sq	Q Kt to his 3rd
6. Q to her B 2nd	Castles	20. Kt takes P at K	Q to Q R 6th
7. Castles	B takes Kt		(ch)
8. P takes B	P to Q 4th	21. K to Kt sq	B to Q 2nd
9. P to K B 3rd	P takes K B P	22. K R to K B sq	R to K 2nd (b)
10. Kt takes P	Q Kt to Q 2nd	23. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
11. P takes P	P takes P	24. K takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd
12. B to Q 3rd (a)	P to K R 3rd	25. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq
13. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq	26. Q to K B 5th	B to his 2nd
14. Kt to K R 4th	P takes B		(ch)

And White announced Mate in five moves.

(a) Although he has a Pawn less than his adversary, White's game is preferable, on account of the freer range his pieces have.

(b) Black loses immediately by this move. He would probably have made a drawn game if he had played the Bishop to Q R 5th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 840.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at K R 4th, Q at Q R 8th, R at K Kt 3rd, B at Q R 2nd, Kts at K B 3rd and 5th, P at Q 4th.

Black: K at his B 2nd, Q at her 8th, Rs at K B sq and Q 2nd, B at K Kt 3rd, Kt at K B 3rd, P at K 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 841.—By a CANADIAN.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q Kt 4th, B at Q R 4th, Ps at K R 4th, K B 4th, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his 5th, P at Q 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 842.—By F. G. G. G. G.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q B 8th, Bs at K R 2nd and K B sq, Kt at Q 3rd, Ps at Q B 3rd and 4th.

Black: K at K 5th, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at K R sq and Q R 5th, Bs at K sq and Q R 6th, Kts at K B 3rd and Q 7th.

White moving first, can draw the game in three moves.

No. 843.—By Mr. P. HEALEY.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K B 7th, Kt at Q 5th, P at K 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, Ps at K 4th and Q 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 844.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at K R 3rd, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at K R sq and Q B sq, Kts at K R 6th and K 7th, Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 4th, and Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q R 2nd, B at Q 2nd, Kts at Q B 2nd and 6th, Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 3rd, Q 4th, P at Q B 7th.

White playing first, mates in four moves.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO BELGIUM.—Letters from Ostend state that her Majesty Queen Victoria intends making an excursion to that town, to return the visit of the Belgian Royal family and to congratulate the Duke and Duchess of Brabant on their marriage.

POPULATION AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—A return to the House of Commons has been published respecting the population and members of Parliament returned for cities and boroughs in England and Wales, and Scotland. It appears that in England there are 99 boroughs and towns containing 5000 inhabitants and upwards, not returning any members; and in Scotland there are 16. In some places in England the towns not returning members have considerably beyond 5000 inhabitants.

MONEY ORDERS.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, August, 1853.—Minor money-order offices opened at the undermentioned places on the respective dates named:—Birstall, Yorkshire, 6th Sept.; Boscawen, Cornwall, 1st Sept.; Eiland, Yorkshire, 1st Sept.; Harwood, Yorkshire, 1st Sept.; Lymington, Hampshire, 5th Sept.; Morley, Yorkshire, 1st Sept.; Brodick, Bute, 1st Sept.; Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, 1st Sept. Northleach having been reduced to a sub-office under Cheltenham, and Breewood to a sub-office under Stafford, they will be served (as regards money-order advice) from those places respectively.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre re-opened for the season with the tragedy of "Macbeth," in the style of its performance on its revival some six years ago, except that omission is now made of the scene in the fourth act in which *Lady Macbeth*, and her son, with their assassins, appear—a scene remarkably pathetic, but requiring first-rate acting. The *Lady Macbeth*, on the present occasion, was Mrs. Tennan, who performed this most arduous and difficult character with a highly respectable effort; eschewing, however, the Collier amendments, and making her disdain of them by a more emphatic pronunciation than usual of the accepted text. In some passages she was very successful, and made certain points with more power than might have been expected from her physique. The *commbule* scene, however, disappointed the audience: and it might have been more satisfactory, had a better selection of drapery been made. In the character of the guilty thane, Mr. Phelps laboured more than usual to be effective, and had evidently studied some new and minute points for the more elaborate filling-up of the general outline. He was also slower in elocution than his wont, and aimed with success at artistic effects. In the scene with *Lady Macbeth* before the banquet, in which he conceals from her his orders just given for *Banquo's* assassination, he was excessively mysterious; but, although the meaning of the whole, as we have often pointed out, was missed, yet there was a poetic appreciation of the more embellished passages deserving of praise. The poet's design was, that *Macbeth* should here re-assert his marital authority, and feel as elevated as he cannot but observe his wife to be depressed. The "sorriest fancies" which she attributes to her husband are, in fact, nothing but subjective feelings of her own. He never was in better spirits; he has just uttered his mandate for the despatch of *Banquo* and *Macduff*, and is so jealous-found of the act of authority he has just displayed, that he will not concede a jot of the independence he has then recovered, by suffering his wife to partake in the guilty knowledge of the fact. The "night's black agents and their preys" (in the plural) are the hiring assassins, and poor *Banquo* and his boy *Fleance*; the superstitious dressing he lends to the occurrence is simply a mental characteristic. It is not until he finds that this "deed"—so worthy, in his anticipation, of his wife's after "applause"—is not thoroughly accomplished that his "fit comes again." It is then that he relapses into a state of indecision, while she for a moment recovers her self-possession; but only for a moment, for already she is stung with that remorse which leads finally to her sleep-walking and suicide.

The house was full, and plaudits were frequent—Mr. Marston, in particular, who performed *Macduff*, being summoned before the curtain at the end of the fourth act.

LYCEUM.

On Tuesday evening this theatre was opened for the début in opera of Mr. Augustus Braham, son of the great tenor; the character being *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." In quality and character, Mr. Braham's voice resembles his father's; but it lacks power and dramatic passion. Nevertheless, the performance was a promising one; the recitatives and arias in the last scene were most effectively given by Mr. Braham, and were received with great applause. Miss Rebecca Isaacs was an admirable *Lucia*; the *Ashton* of Mr. H. Corri was a judicious performance; the orchestra was ably conducted.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The annual gala for the benefit of Mr. T. B. Simpson, the enterprising proprietor of these gardens, took place on Tuesday evening, and was most numerous and fashionably attended. The illuminations were most brilliant, and the fireworks magnificent.

BOULOGNE.—This pleasant watering-place, now so easily reached in six hours by the trains of the South-Eastern Railway, is beginning to fill, in anticipation of the visit of the Emperor and Empress. Until this last month the weather has deterred many bathers. The town has been extremely improved within the last few years, provided with handsome footpaths, and attention paid to cleaning the streets, after the fashion of our watering-places. It is a pity that the town does not erect on the seashore a more substantial and elegant building for morning lounge, evening balls, and concerts, than the present shabby edifice, with a polite and spirited manager, prepared to make himself agreeable to both English and French: such an establishment would be a great attraction. The Boulogne learnt a lesson as to the value of English patronage in 1848; yet, on the slightest glut of visitors, the boarding-house keepers display a dearth of the cheapest and most profitable article in their trade—civility. There is decidedly an opening for a well-conducted boarding-house near the port. There is one now building, facing the sea, in a capital situation for bathers: its success will depend on moderate charges and civility. There have been some very pleasant concerts in the past month. Signor Salvatore Marchese, and his wife, late Mdle. Graumann, gave one on the 22nd, with little Tilo Matal, the extraordinary boy-performer on the pianoforte, with great success. It was, in fact, the most successful concert of the season. The Marcheses were afterwards engaged to sing a second time at the Philharmonic Concerts, on the 31st ult.

SALE AT DAYLESFORD, THE SEAT OF WARREN HASTINGS.—The sale of the furniture and effects of the mansion at Daylesford, the seat of the late Warren Hastings (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week), was concluded on Saturday last by Mr. Lye, of the firm of Farebrother and Clark; the estate and manor having been previously disposed of to Mr. Grisewood, of the Stock-Exchange. The sale was numerously attended, and the furniture and other articles sold brought very good prices. Among the pictures, "Colonel Mordaunt's Cock-fight at Lucknow," brought 215 guineas; the oval portrait of Warren Hastings, by Sir T. Lawrence, 53 guineas; "The Lacemaker—a Child in a Cradle," by Maas, 130 guineas; "The Taj Mahal—the tomb erected by the Father of Aurangzeb to the memory of his Sultana, Argemund Banoo," thirty guineas; "A Landscape," by Decker, eighty-four guineas; "A Volume of Forty Drawings, representing the Customs of the East," thirty-six guineas; "A Collection of Persian Drawings," thirty-eight guineas; "A Collection of Chinese Drawings," forty-two guineas. "A Collection of all the Evidence against Warren Hastings," in thirteen volumes, sold for eighteen guineas. The sale of the furniture produced £4000. At the commencement of the last century the Daylesford estate was alienated by the Hastings family, and it was upon that occasion purchased by a London merchant; and, after the lapse of seventy years, it was re-purchased by the late Warren Hastings.

TESTIMONIAL TO LEWIS JACOBS, ESQ.

The high sense entertained by the members and seat-holders of the Great Synagogue, of the distinguished services of Mr. Lewis Jacobs, the Great Warden, has lately been testified by the presentation of a very superb piece of plate. The gift consists of a silver épergne, so formed that it can be used as a candelabrum. The pedestal of the épergne is divided into three compartments, and from its centre springs a grapevine, the branches of which are so formed as to hold glasses or wax-lights. Around the vine are three Italian dancing figures, elegantly executed in frosted silver, and the base of the épergne is tastefully ornamented with grape-leaves and clusters of grapes. In one of the compartments of the pedestal is a Hebrew inscription, and in another is the following English inscription:—

Testimonial presented by the Members and Seat-holders of the Great Synagogue, in London, to LEWIS JACOBS, Esq., Warden, for the eminent services rendered by him in the discharge of the several honorary offices of the congregation, extending over a period of fourteen successive years; for the urbanity and courtesy by which his conduct has ever been distinguished; for the anxious desire at all times shown by him to advance the interests of the congregation; and for the zealous and efficient manner in which he has attended to his official duties, whereby the welfare and prosperity of the Great Synagogue have been materially promoted.—5613 (May, 1853).

The ceremony of presentation took place in June last, by a deputation consisting of Mr. Lewis Nathan, Mr. I. L. Miers, Mr. Isaac Levitt, Mr. Isaac Hyam, Mr. Vanderlyn, Mr. Isaac Lyon, and Mr. Morris S. Oppenheim, the honorary secretary; who were accompanied by the Rev. A. L. Green and Mr. S. Oppenheim.

The Testimonial was presented by Mr. Lewis Nathan, in a highly appropriate address; and Mr. Jacobs returned thanks for the splendid gift, assuring the subscribers that "he should hand it down as an heirloom to his children, hoping that when they reflected on the mark of respect which had been paid to their father, they would be zealous to support the greatest and most influential synagogue in Europe.

This elegant piece of plate is from the establishment of Messrs. Barnard and Sons, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SHERIFF CROLL.

This classic piece of plate has recently been presented to Mr. Sheriff Croll, in testimony of his highly judicious exertions in "the Gas Movement." The design consists of a Vase, with overhanging foliage and grapes, bearing two bassi-relievi representing Fame, in connection with



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO JOHN SADLEIR, ESQ., M.P.

manufactures and the fine arts. The Vase rests on a solid square base, the panels of which are filled with the armorial bearings of the Sheriff,



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LEWIS JACOBS, ESQ., WARDEN OF THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

the arms of the City of London and County of Middlesex, with the civic insignia of office, and the following inscription:—

Presented to ALEXANDER ANGUS CROLL, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex, by the Directors and Shareholders of the "Surrey Consumers' Gas Light and Coke Association," in grateful acknowledgment of the advan-



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. SHERIFF CROLL.

tage derived from his energy and talent in overcoming difficulties, and establishing the prosperity of the Association.—July 26, 1853.

The angles of the base are supported by frosted figures, representing Liberty, Truth, Justice, and Property. The workmanship is of a high order, and reflects much credit on the manufacturing department of Mr. Metcalf Hoppood, 202, Bishopsgate-street, London.

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN SADLEIR, ESQ., M.P.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place on the 30th of July last, at the residence of John Sadleir, Esq., M.P., one of Her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury, and Chairman of the London and County Bank, on the presentation of three very elegant Candelabra to that gentleman, by upwards of 300 of the shareholders of the London and County Bank, as a mark of their admiration of Mr. Sadleir's munificence in presenting a donation of £4500 to the officers of the establishment, towards the formation of a Provident Fund.

The Rev. Edward Johnstone, Vicar of Hampton, and chairman of the committee who had the management of the Testimonial, delivered a very excellent speech on the occasion; dwelling upon the superb gift, and the advantages which must result from the fund, the establishment of which they had met that day to commemorate.

The Chairman of the Bank, after replying in most appropriate terms, invited the company to an elegant déjeuner, and the party afterwards separated.

The Candelabra were manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. We have engraved the centre-piece, which bears an inscription, describing its presentation by 310 shareholders and gentlemen connected with the London and County Bank.

THE MELBOURNE ATHENÆUM.

On Saturday last, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building was performed by Viscount Palmerston, in the small but thriving town of Melbourne, in Derbyshire; the noble Lord and Lady Palmerston having been temporarily residing at Melbourne-hall. As long ago as the year 1838 the germ of the Melbourne Athenæum was laid by the establishment of what was then termed the Society for Mental Improvement. This society advanced by slow degrees; and for a considerable period its meetings were held in the silk glove manufactory of the Messrs. Haimes. As, however, it gradually grew into favour among the operatives, and extended its sphere of usefulness, a desire was naturally felt among the members to possess an independent and permanent habitation; and hence the interesting proceedings of Saturday last, which gave so distinct an embodiment to this feeling.

The cost of the proposed building (which will be situated in Potter-street, and will be a neat structure, with two porches, erected after the design of Mr. Stevens, of Derby) is estimated at about £700; of which sum subscriptions, including a donation by the late Lord Melbourne, have been already raised to the extent £450. It is intended to combine three distinct but important objects in the building: first, accommodation for an infant-school; next, a mechanics' institute; and lastly, a savings bank. The hall will also be available for lectures and public meetings. The institute at present possesses between eighty and ninety members, and a library containing nearly a thousand volumes.

Every effort was made by the inhabitants to give éclat to the occasion, and the day was observed as a general holiday. Accordingly the Committee, feeling that it was only fitting, from the interest which Lord and Lady Palmerston ever evinced in all that concerns the well-being of Melbourne, that they should be invited to take a prominent part in the proceedings, embraced the opportunity offered by his Lordship's visit to his Melbourne estates, to request him to lay the foundation stone—a task which the noble Viscount cheerfully consented to undertake.

The town was gaily decorated, and a number of visitors from Derby and the neighbourhood of Melbourne took part in the proceedings. The Earl and Countess of Harrington, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord Petersham, were among the spectators.

The proceedings commenced by the presentation of an address to Lord and Lady Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston, in his reply, said—

Allusion has been made in the address to the foreign policy which her Majesty pursued while I held the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs. While I had the honour of filling that situation, it was my object to use every effort in my power to preserve to this country and to Europe the inestimable blessings of peace. But I felt that the best security for the continuance of those blessings was to make foreign Governments understand that while, on the one hand, this country would never willingly or knowingly inflict wrong upon a foreign nation, on the other hand, we would never submit to the infliction of any wrong from them. In these endeavours I was nobly supported by the people of this country. I am convinced that as long as the Government of this country know that they are supported by the generous feelings of the British nation, we shall retain that respect in the minds of foreign Governments which is the best security for the maintenance of peace.

Lord Palmerston handled his silver trowel like an expert workman and laid the first stone of the Melbourne Athenæum in a solid and truly masonic manner, for which he was loudly cheered. His Lordship then addressed the assembly. He said—

Ladies and gentlemen, it has afforded me great pleasure to assist in laying the foundation of so interesting a building as that which is to be erected on the spot where we now stand. It is, indeed, a building of peculiar interest, because it is destined to be, I may say, an epitome of the life of man, as well as an exemplar of the civilisation and improvement of the age. It is to contain, in the first place, a provision for infancy; in the next place, it will afford instruction and amusement for men of maturer years by means of the mechanics' institution; and, lastly, in the savings bank there will be a provision for advanced and declining age. In former times the treatment of infants was far different from that which now prevails. Mothers considered, and still in some other countries consider, their infants as encumbrances, impeding their useful exertions; and they used to be scolded till they cried, and beaten till they ceased to weep (A laugh). In some countries, mothers who want to employ themselves in useful labour wrap them in swaddling clothes and hang them on pegs as you would a hat or a great coat (renewed laughter). But our improved civilisation has taught us that we may provide for the care of infants, and at the same time begin to instruct their youthful minds. We are, when we establish infant schools, not only assisting mothers by giving them the means of more useful occupation, but we are laying the foundation for good order in that community of which their infants are hereafter to be members. The advantages of mechanics' institutes are so well known, and so justly and universally appreciated, that it would be a waste of time, I may say, to dilate upon them; but, nevertheless, it is not useless to bear in mind that these institutions contribute not only to the intellectual pleasures of the working classes, but also conduce greatly to their worldly comfort and advantage. And, speaking of pleasure, I may say that there are no pleasures which are really worth having but those which are connected with the intellectual faculties (Hear). Now, gentlemen, there is a remarkable difference between the times in which we live and those which have preceded us. We have, indeed, in these days, great discoveries and inventions made, worthy of the intellectual progress of the people who now live. Having described the progress of inventions, his Lordship proceeded. Now, happily, knowledge is at the command of all, and books for improving instruction of every kind are accessible at prices which place them within the reach of all; whilst also these mechanics' institutions enable the working classes to profit by the exertions, bodily and intellectual, of those who are the investigators and acquirers of knowledge (Cheers). The workman now, without going many yards from his home, may acquire a knowledge of distant countries which was gained by adventurous travellers who had traversed the burning desert or encountered the stormy ocean—who had visited the Arctic regions, or gone to the extreme of the southern hemisphere. The mechanic has now an opportunity of acquiring the results of these painful exertions without stirring from home. He has now also the means of applying to his own purposes all the knowledge which men of deep science have gained by laborious processes, whether in chemistry, in mechanics, or any other branch; and he is enabled easily to profit, at a small expense, from the investigations which have been so arduously pursued by others. The mechanic is also, by these institutions, initiated into the secrets of nature, the contemplation of which tends to elevate the mind; and while, on the one hand, it teaches every man how insignificant a portion he is of the great universe which science unfolds to him, it must also, on the other, render him more contented with his lot, and more resigned to bear those individual evils which Providence in its wisdom may have ordained him to suffer. The mechanic in his small room, by the library which is placed at his command, is enabled to know the wonderful contrivances by which insects too small to be seen by the naked eye are yet furnished with all the artificial conformation of larger beings—that, although you cannot perceive them, they have joints, and limbs, and veins, and blood that circulates, and lungs that breathe—that they are endowed, although in numberless hardly conceivable ways, with all the elaborate contrivances which we find in the larger objects of creation. The mechanic also, by these institutions is enabled to carry his mind to the more elevated and distant regions of the universe; he is enabled, not merely to understand the wonderful mechanism of that system of which this earth forms a part; but he can carry his views further, and learn that there are visible to those who have the command of the marvellous telescopic improvements of the day, eighty millions of suns, all of them probably as large, though some may be larger

than ours—all of them surrounded by planets like our sun, and containing, probably, an indefinite number of beings, all the creatures of the same great inscrutable Power which made this world—the contemplation of which subject must, I think, raise the mind of the mechanic from earthly, low, and vulgar considerations, and tend to direct his mind with fervent devotion towards that great and mysterious Being from whom he derives his present existence (Cheers). Well, then, if these institutions are advantageous to the middle age of man, so also are savings banks valuable establishments for the benefits they confer upon declining age. There is no maxim of life more important than this, that a man should make the day conducive to the morrow (Hear)—that he should be willing to forego the enjoyments, the temptations, the allurements of time present, for the purpose of laying up a store which shall ensure to him comfort in time to come: and the observance of that maxim is no less productive of comfort and happiness in this world than essential for our well-being hereafter. Those who act upon that maxim will find themselves comfortable, wealthy, and respected. Those who, on the other hand, are careless of to-morrow, and think only of to-day, and waste and riot in extravagant and needless pleasures those means which ought to be laid up in store for their future support, will lose the respect of all their neighbours, and, what is still a greater loss, they will lose all respect for themselves (Hear). Well, gentlemen, nothing can be more calculated to encourage the habit of forethought and providence than these savings banks; and I trust that the good effect of the establishment of one in this town will be as great as it has been proved to be in other places where similar institutions have been founded. I look therefore upon this institution as one of perhaps greater interest than any that has ever been placed under a single roof, because it combines a care for man from his infancy to his most advanced age—it provides those means which the improved civilisation and greater knowledge of the times have pointed out as useful to all classes of the community; and I trust, therefore, that this day will be one auspicious to Melbourne—that every man and every child who now hears me will reap in the future career of this institution benefits far greater than perhaps many may have anticipated, but benefits which have always attended institutions of the like nature wherever they have been founded, and wherever they have been adequately supported (cheers). There is one other topic, ladies and gentlemen, on which perhaps I may be permitted to address to you a few words. There is one thing, I think, still wanting to complete the institutions of this town—I mean a school for the education of girls (Hear). There is an excellent boys' school, but there is not yet a similar establishment for girls. Now, gentlemen, it is well known that the education of women is of the greatest importance to society. Men may be indeed the rough stones of which the fabric of society is built—they are the strength and the resisting portions of that fabric; but women are that finer cement without which these rougher ingredients would not find order or consistency, and without which there can be no beauty, no form, no lasting endurance (Hear). We all know the important influence which is exerted by women upon the wel-

fare of man, whether it be in the capacity of daughters, of sisters, of wives, or of mothers; and therefore, independently of any regard for the fairer sex—a regard, however, which I am persuaded all whom I now ad-

interior, and slaughtered there, may be imagined. Fruit, vegetables, and other provisions, in equal abundance, including spirits, wines, and various slops, are brought by camels; and the speculators

dress feel in the strongest degree (a laugh)—the most selfish consideration, a single regard for ourselves, a mere regard for man, abstracted from and independent of woman, ought to lead us to endeavour so to mould and educate the rising generation of the female community that they may be as well fitted as it is possible for good training and instruction to make them to perform the various duties of life in the capacities of daughters, sisters, wives, and mothers. I therefore commend to your consideration—though it forms no part of the institution now about to be established—I commend to your anxious and earnest consideration the establishment also of a girls' school at Melbourne (Cheers).

The ceremony concluded with the National Anthem, in which the whole of the company joined.

The party then retired to the National School-room, where a collation was served under the presidency of Mr. J. T. Cantrell. Lord and Lady Palmerston, Earl Cowper, the Hon. Mrs. Lamb, the Hon. Mr. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Moss, the Rev. Mr. Dean; Messrs. Mozley, S. Fox, Sandars, Heywood, &c., were present on the occasion. After the repast, the usual loyal toasts were duly honoured, when the Chairman gave "The Health of Lord and Lady Palmerston," which was drunk with enthusiastic applause. Lord Palmerston thanked the company, and proposed "Prosperity to the Melbourne Athenæum." The Chairman then gave "The Health of Lord and Lady Cowper;" and Lord Cowper proposed "The Health of the Committee." The Rev. Mr. Dean returned thanks on behalf of the committee, and proposed "The Health of Mr. Moss, the Mayor of Derby, and the Visitors." Mr. Moss acknowledged the toast. Lord Palmerston then proposed "The Beauties of Derbyshire," and the toast was drunk amid loud cheers. The Hon. H. Cowper, M.P., returned thanks on behalf of the ladies.

The proceedings then terminated. The company, as well as the townspeople, afterwards dispersed themselves among the gardens and grounds of Melbourne, which were, by the kind permission of Lady Palmerston, placed at the disposal of the Committee for the benefit of the institution. Boats also plied on the lake for the accommodation of excursion parties.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT BESIKA BAY.

Our artist sends us the accompanying Sketch of the Encampment established at Besika Bay, for supplying the combined fleets with provisions. This temporary wooden village is situated close to the shore on the left bank of the little river Scamander; and has a very busy and picturesque appearance. When it is considered that the armaments of the two fleets are jointly equal in number to the population of many third-rate cities, the crowd of bullocks, sheep, and poultry, daily driven up from the



VISCOUNT PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MELBOURNE ATHENÆUM.



ENCAMPMENT, AT BESIKA BAY.

In these commodities drive an active and profitable trade. The sanitary arrangements are very much neglected; there being no provision made for carrying off the refuse of a considerable population accidentally brought together. The offal from the thousands of animals slaughtered on shore is thrown into the sea; which being cast back covers the shore for miles on either side, loading the air with a most offensive stench. Fever is rife amongst the Orientals on shore, and a good deal of sickness also prevails in both fleets. Clouds of locusts until recently filled the air, but they have begun to disappear. A detachment of *kavasses*, a Turkish police, picturesque-looking fellows, armed with yatagans, are here to keep order.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

The prospects of the harvest and the high price of corn receive much attention from the Government. Although the French Government endeavours by assurances in the *Moniteur* to persuade the country that the crops have turned out better than was expected, the measures it has taken and the active speculations of the French corn-trade prove that considerable scarcity is apprehended. Louis Napoleon judges that nothing is more likely to embarrass his Government and to arrest the immoderate commercial speculations now afloat in France than a sudden rise in the price of provisions. Accordingly, he some months ago suspended the sliding scale of the French Corn-law, and has since removed the differential tonnage dues on cargoes of corn. The supply of flour which we have received from France for the last few years has ceased, and the French dealers begin, on the contrary, to import largely. The Government have already made purchases to the value of about 2,000,000*fr.*; but flour is very scarce, and there is a continuous rise of prices in all the markets. The latest news from Odessa is that the French Government are making enormous purchases of corn there. The dearth of bread threatens discontent and disturbances among the working-classes. A telegraphic despatch from Rennes (Britanny), received in Paris on Wednesday, mentions that some rioting had taken place in that town, in consequence of the rise in the price of corn. The increase of price, by the Government returns, has been from 21*fr.* the hectolitre to 26*fr.*—being an augmentation of 9*fr.* in one month.

There was a considerable amount of business transacted at the Paris Bourse on Wednesday; but, as there were more sellers of Government securities than buyers, prices declined. In the absence of all political news of importance, the state of the corn-market occupied the attention of the speculators; and the rise of ten centimes in the price of the four-pound loaf announced for the following day produced an unfavourable effect. The Three per Cents opened at 79*fr.* 45*fr.*, rose to 79*fr.* 50*fr.*, fell subsequently to 79*fr.* 30*fr.*, and closed at 79*fr.* 40*fr.* for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-half per Cents closed at 104*fr.* 75*fr.*

SWITZERLAND.

A public meeting took place at Lausanne, on the 26th ult. relative to the increasing price of corn, which had begun to cause considerable uneasiness amongst the population.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna, dated the 26th ult., state that the Emperor has consented that a considerable reduction of the army shall take place in 1854, except only in case of some unforeseen occurrence. Now that a new loan is about to be negotiated, it is necessary for Austria to make some attempt to re-establish her credit in the Exchanges of Europe.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

We hear from Norway that the cholera is active in Christiania and the suburbs: 72 persons had been attacked, of whom 50 had died.

From Sweden we have advices that the cholera in Carlscrona and Ystad had attacked 133 persons, of whom 72 had died.

Cholera cases are increasing in Berlin: 34 cases have occurred, of which 25—a large proportion—have terminated fatally.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A semi-official announcement is made by an English Government organ, that the alterations required by the Divan to be made in the note adopted by the Conference at Vienna affect the substantial provisions and meaning of the document so slightly, that they can hardly, by any possibility, occasion any serious opposition or delay at St. Petersburg. The answer of the Porte, with the modifications, would probably be received at St. Petersburg on Wednesday; and in a day or two the Emperor's reply will be known.

An autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria has been received by the Sultan, in which his Majesty the Emperor prays his friend and brother to accept the last project of a note, stating that if rejected he (the Emperor) will retire altogether from the question. The Sultan, in reply, has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, thanking him in the warmest manner for the "good results of his mediation, and the efforts he has made for the maintenance of peace."

During all the negotiations, Turkey and Russia have not for a moment ceased their warlike preparations. From time to time fresh relays of troops are seen passing up the Bosphorus, in transports towed by Government steamers. About 60,000 men have been already forwarded to Varna, most of whom are sent to different posts on the frontier. The Turkish fortifications on the Danube continue to be pushed forward with activity. In the Dobrodja, in the environs of Shumla, and especially in the defiles of the Balkan, redoubts are being constructed, it is said to the number of 200. Unless the dispute receives a pacific solution, the Turks will have, by the middle of September, an army of 381,000 men ready to march. By the last steamer from Galatz, we learn that more Russian troops, with cavalry and artillery, had entered Moldavia.

Letters from Odessa to the 20th of August state that an extraordinary activity reigns in the grain market. The stores were not sufficiently large for the quantities of corn brought to the place, and it had been found necessary to establish depôts in the open air, which contained 450,000 hectolitres of wheat, 105,000 of rye, 20,000 of barley, 50,000 of oats and 36,000 of maize. The price of wheat varied from 14*fr.* 28*fr.* to 15*fr.* 40*fr.* per hectolitre, and the freight was from 9*fr.* to 10*fr.*

INSURRECTION IN TORTOLA.

By the *Magdalena* we have news of a serious riot and insurrection at Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, belonging to Great Britain. The insurrection broke out on the 1st of August—the day fixed for the payment of the rural tax of the island. This tax has recently been increased, but the people resolved to resist it, and went in a body to the Treasury, tendering the original amount of the tax, which being refused, some disturbances occurred, and several of the ringleaders were taken into custody, fined, and put into gaol. The people thereupon assembled together and rescued the prisoners. They then broke out into open revolt, took possession of the town, and burnt many of the houses. Roadtown was left a mass of ruins, and the white inhabitants were flying in every direction. Colonel Chads, President, administering the Government, sent to St. Thomas's for assistance, and a sailing-vessel with troops was despatched after some delay, but they arrived too late to prevent or modify the excesses committed. At the latest accounts the insurgents had retired to the interior, and the troops from St. Thomas's had taken possession of the remains of the town. Only one of the insurgents seems to have been killed, but several were wounded. The Court-house was totally burnt. Twenty-five houses in Roadtown were also burnt down, and seven others plundered and destroyed. When the last advices left, reinforcements were arriving from the neighbouring West Indian islands in sufficient numbers to enable Colonel Chads to retain the command of the island against the rioters.

Tortola is an island twelve miles in length and four in breadth, with a population of less than 9000. It has a Governor, Council, and Legislative Assembly. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans.

THE IMPERIALIST GOVERNMENT AT PEKIN.

In another column will be found ample details of the progress of the Chinese rebellion in the provinces. From the following letter we learn that apprehensions of an impending famine and a commercial panic at Peking, distrust the councils of the Emperor and his Government, who, under the pressure of general discontent and an exhausted treasury, are resorting to measures of a desperate and suicidal character:—

The exhausted state of the Imperialist military chest is fully confirmed by the contents and memorials of the *Peking Gazette*, and by private letters from Peking. A memorial of one of the boards states that upwards of 10,000,000 taels of silver have been expended in these military operations; and we know that before they commenced the State funds had almost recovered from the drain caused by the English indemnity. The Imperial Government has now been compelled to pay in notes, which, as they represent nothing but the emptiness of the Imperial Treasury, have no value in the market. In consequence of their issue about 100 of the private banking establishments, whose notes (for sums as low as 100 *cash*), form the circulating medium in Peking, closed in a single day,

causing immediate embarrassment and distress among the lower classes, whose position had already become straitened from the high price of grain. Our readers are aware that the population of Peking (comprising a paid stationary garrison of about 100,000 Manchus and their families) are mainly dependent on the supplies sent annually from the fertile lowlands on both sides of the Yang-tse; as far as the Yellow River on the north, and the bay of Hangchow on the south. These supplies used to be despatched by the great canal in the months of March, April, and May; being in each case the contribution from the crops of the preceding year. During the last two or three years a portion has been sent by sea, and last year a thousand junks cleared seaward from the port of Shanghai. This year none has been sent by canal; and the whole supply furnished by the above-mentioned region was that contained in some two hundred vessels, which left this port about a month ago, forming, probably, not one-fifteenth of what will be required. The price of grain had tripled in Peking about a month back; and, as the last and only resource, a high officer has recommended in a memorial, that rice be bought up in Formosa by the local authorities; which, he argues, coming up with the southern monsoon, may arrive in time to stave off the apprehended distress. But it is extremely doubtful that the authorities of Foo-keen and Formosa have the money, the energy, or the will to effect such a transaction. We have noticed above the extreme pressure for money at Peking. It appears, from the *Gazettes*, to be driving the Government to perfectly suicidal measures. The properties of the former Minister, Sae-hang-ah, and of the Imperial Commissioner Sea kwang-tsin, have been confiscated—their sons, mandarins in Peking, being previously degraded and thrown into prison to prevent their abstracting any portion. As both of these officers had been brought prisoners to Peking, and the former had been already tried and condemned to death for inefficiency, these proceedings had in them nothing unusual. But the same fate has befallen the property and family of Luh-keen-ying, who fell at his post in Nankin. The death of an officer at his post by the hand of the enemy has hitherto been held to obliterate all faults. The rule has been to confer posthumous honours on the deceased and rewards on his family. Now, unsuccessful devotion has been visited in the same manner as early and flagrant dereliction of duty. Besides the above transaction, heavy loans have been exacted from some wealthy families—those of Muhchang-ah, Keying, and other former Ministers—amounting to a partial confiscation of their property. This step creates disaffection among an influential class, and is at the same time driving the specie in private hands out of the capital. The above detailed proofs of the scarcity of provisions and the want of money in the Government treasuries at Peking we conceive to be of great importance, as showing—first, that the Imperial armies near Nankin, Yangchow, and Chin-kiang must depend for subsistence on the provincial treasuries, known to be now nearly or quite exhausted—secondly, that the Central Government, far from having the means of sending down reinforcements of Tartars from beyond the Great Wall, may have to struggle for existence with a local insurrection in Peking itself. As to Tartar chieftains moving down with their people at their own cost, as we have seen it somewhere stated certain of them had offered to do, we can perfectly comprehend why the Emperor had, as was also stated, declined the offer. It could only have emanated from some of the hereditary Mongol Princes, of whom no one knows better than the Manchoo Court they have never forgotten their descent from Genghis Khan and his associates, the former rulers, not of China merely, but of all Asia and the East of Europe. They have always been objects of apprehension and jealousy to the reigning dynasty. It is by no means improbable that they and their followers, bred in the saddle and accustomed to the hardy life of nomadic herdsmen in sterile regions, would, if now brought in, be able to hold all that portion of China north of the Yellow River for years against a dynasty established in the south; but it is equally probable that they would hold it for themselves, not for the Manchoo Sovereign. As to the low canal-intersected country south of the Yellw River, these herdsmen, to whom a boat must be somewhat of a curiosity, would there have small chance of coping with the Kwang-tung leaders and their army—men familiar with intergal navigation from childhood, and now inured to the hardships and dangers of war.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WHITE LACKINGTON, LILMSTER, August 31st, 1853.

In a late number of your excellent and interesting paper, you noticed the fact of the noble-hearted Rajah of Sarawak, Sir James Brooke, having been attacked by small-pox. As an appendix to such notification, I beg to send you an extract from a letter which I received yesterday, from my son, Capt. J. Brooke Brooke, the nephew of Sir J. B.; the contents of which, if you please, you can circulate.

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, Rev. FRANCIS C. JOHNSON.
My son has taken the name of his uncle, which makes it different from mine.

Sarawak, Borneo, June 25th, 1853.
I am sure you will be anxious, very anxious, to hear of dear Rajah. Thank God! he is fast recovering, and to-day sits in an arm-chair for the first time. We have had a trying time, and for three days gave up all hope of saving him; the native doctors told me he must die, that it was of no use doing any more; however, stimulants brought him through. He has suffered very little pain; and now, though of course dreadfully weak, is in excellent spirits, and mending every day. You must not be at all alarmed at the aspect of our affairs. We are not so; we are doing right, and we are doing "great good," and that is a comfort which will console us under all adversity. I think, when people have culmed down, and can look the question fairly in the face, we shall be looked upon as the martyrs, and then there will be a reaction. However, all we want is to be left alone. Sarawak can fight her own battles, and protect her own people from piracy. I am going off up the river in about an hour's time, to build a sanatorium on one of the hills inhabited by the Dyaks, where the Rajah will remove, when strong enough. Ever (in haste) yours.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CUMANÁ.—The first accounts of the late earthquake in Cumaná were so terrible that they were supposed to be greatly exaggerated. It is, however, very painful to learn, from unquestionable information, brought by the *Ocean Bird*, from Curaçoa, that the destruction was even greater than had been reported. From a translation from *La Cronica* we learn that—"The 15th of July rose clear and unclouded, and until two p.m. a fresh breeze blew from the sea, which tempered the heat. The wind then changed to the south, and a quarter of an hour afterwards the first shock was felt. Supposing it to be one of the slight tremblings of the earth to which the inhabitants are accustomed, almost the whole population remained in tranquillity; but scarcely a few instants had passed, when a most violent convulsion was felt, accompanied by a frightful noise and a deep darkness. These were caused by the eddies of that ancient city, which fell all at once, and produced an indescribable sound. When the motion of the earth had ceased, those who had the fortune to be saved from the cataclysm (as it may be called), saw themselves surrounded with ruins, under which a great number of victims were buried. The consternation was universal. Scarcely a single family had escaped, but to mourn the loss of one or more of its members; and in the streets, squares, and neighbouring fields we seen wandering spectres, covered with blood and dust, and filled with terror. It is not even yet possible to ascertain with certainty the number of victims; but it is said positively not to be less than six hundred. All the public buildings fell—viz., three churches, the Castle of San Antonio (the last prison of General Paez), the Theatre, the Charity Hospital, that of the Lazarines, the College, the Government-house, &c. Almost all the private houses were also destroyed; and those which were not entirely ruined have been left uninhabitable. It is impossible to estimate the number of inhabitants who were rich, happy, and enjoying the comforts of life, and were suddenly left in orphanage or misery, with no shelter but the fields and the sky, in a debilitating climate. The natural phenomena which accompanied this commotion were the following:—The oscillation was vertical; the sea retired at the beginning several yards from the coast, and then rose above its level and surrounded the city; the river Manzanares also rose several feet, while the bridge fell which connects the inhabitants on both sides. Besides the loss of life, the destruction of property amounts to millions. The ancient city of Cumaná, the first built on Terra-firma by the Spaniards, it may be said, has disappeared in an instant.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—A correspondent wishes us to correct our statement that the Wesleyan body had decreased 1000 during the last year; and says it should be 10,000. Another correspondent confirms the statement.

ELECTION NEWS.—Mr. J. F. Maguire has been returned for Dungarvan by a majority of 74 over Mr. Gregory.—By the death of Mr. Smyth, M.P., a vacancy has occurred in the borough of Lisburn.

REQUESTS.—Mr. John Sinnitt, late of Lower Norwood, has bequeathed £2000, to be equally divided among the following medical charities:—City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, St. Mary's Hospital, the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, and the Royal Free Hospital.

ISLAND OF ISLAY.—FOUR LIVES LOST.—On Monday week a party of gentlemen sailed across Lagan Bay to the shore of Oa, to obtain a sight of the grotto of Stoch-mahol-Dorich. All returned safely to Port Charlotte, when two of the number determined to sail across Lochindaul to Bownmore. They did not return, as expected, when a search was made. The corpse of one of the gentlemen was found floating on the surface, and another body was afterwards recovered. Two boatmen, who had accompanied the deceased, also perished.

NEW MAGISTRATES FOR LANCASHIRE.—Two new magistrates for the Salford Hundred of Lancashire, qualified at the Salford session—namely, Mr. Robert Ashton, of Rushmore Hall; and Mr. James Heywood Whitehead, of Southside, Manchester.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(Continued from page 190.)

THE FIRST VISIT ON TUESDAY.

How highly her Majesty was gratified with her visit to the Exhibition, and the reception she met with, was evinced by the following official communication, which was received by the Committee early in the same afternoon:—

Viceregal Lodge, August 30.

Sir,—In obedience to her Majesty's commands, I have the honour to inform you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the arrangements which have this day been made for her Majesty's reception at the Exhibition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
The Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GRANVILLE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Col. Phipps and the Hon. Major Ponsouby, visited the public baths and wash-houses, Usher's Island. His Royal Highness was received by Sir Edward Blakeney, Bart., who conducted him through the building, in which he remained a quarter of an hour. The Prince, accompanied by Sir Edward Blakeney, and the aides-in-waiting, then drove to Marlborough-street, for the purpose of visiting the model lodging-house recently established in that street. His Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased with the result of both visits. On leaving the hall he was warmly applauded by those outside who recognised him. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO MR. DARGAN.

Her Majesty proceeded, at a quarter to five o'clock, to visit William Dargan, Esq., at his residence, Mount Annville. The weather, which had been threatening for some time previously, began to assume a more cheering aspect. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Countess of St. Germans, entered the first carriage. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, and the Earl Granville occupied the second carriage. In a barouche which accompanied the Royal carriages, were the officers of the staff in attendance on her Majesty. During the ride to Annville, the rain fell heavily, and the tops of the carriages had to be closed.

The route taken by the Royal cortège was: along the quays at the northern side of the river, over the Four Courts-bridge, up Wood-quay, &c., east side of Stephen's-green, over Leeson-street-bridge, Donnybrook road by Clonsilla, and on by Roebuck to Mount Annville, the residence of Mr. Dargan, where her Majesty and party arrived at half-past five o'clock.

The cortège proceeded up the splendid avenue of this princely residence at a slow pace. The Royal party having alighted, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Dargan. The manner of her Majesty was exceedingly gracious and courteous, and that of Prince Albert most polite and cordial. Mrs. Dargan having been presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert, by whom she was most warmly and graciously received, the Royal party were, after a time, conducted through the splendid mansion to the lofty tower adjoining, from which they obtained a view not to be surpassed for grandeur, beauty, and variety in the United Kingdom—commanding as it does views of Kingstown Harbour and the Wicklow mountains, Howth, and the Bay of Dublin, the city and the luxuriant valley of the Liffey.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness expressed their warmest admiration of the scenery.

After paying a visit of more than half an hour's duration, the Royal party prepared to return; and while the carriages were being brought round, the Queen and Prince Albert again entered into familiar conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Dargan, of whom they took leave most graciously on departing for the Viceregal Lodge. In returning, the Royal party proceeded at a quick pace by the route leading through Kilmansham to the Park, and arrived at the Lodge shortly after seven o'clock.

THE DINNER AND SOIREE.

The following had the honour of receiving invitations from their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans, to meet her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at dinner on Tuesday evening, at the Viceregal Lodge:—The Earl Granville, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl and Countess of Miltown, the Earl and Countess of Erne, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Viscount and Viscountess Gough, Viscount St. Lawrence, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord and Lady Rosemore, Hon. Miss Bulteel, Hon. Colonel Grey, Hon. Colonel Phipps, Hon. William Eliot, Sir John and Lady Young, Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney, the Lord Mayor, Captain the Hon. J. J. Bourke, aide-de-camp in waiting.

Later in the evening, their Excellencies gave a *soirée d'hôte*, to which a very large and brilliant party received invitations.

TUESDAY'S ILLUMINATIONS.

Several of the principal streets throughout the city, which had been illuminated on the previous evening, were re-lighted this night by the proprietors of those establishments from which the various gas-fittings and devices had not been removed. An extra number of the metropolitan police were placed on duty in several districts within the Circular-road. The pedestrians preserved the greatest order during the evening.

THE VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION ON WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the two young Princes, visited the Great Exhibition this morning, and examined the different objects in the main hall, the Fisheries department, and the Picture Gallery. Her Majesty was attended by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duchess of Wellington, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, Colonel Phipps, the Earl of Granville, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Her Majesty was dressed in a printed blue barège robe, a Canton white shawl, and a white crêpe lisse bonnet; the Prince was plainly attired in a black coat, and the young Princes in light paelets and white trousers.

Her Majesty entered by Kildare-street, and took the visitors by surprise. The public were not admitted till twelve o'clock, when her Majesty expressed a desire to wait half an hour longer, in order that she might have the pleasure of meeting her loyal subjects in a private manner.

Her Majesty admired greatly a picture by Wappers, a Belgian artist: the subject is Louis XVII. in prison, who is represented in a starving condition, and expressively imploring the Almightly to forgive the murderers of his parents. The young Princes and her Majesty took great interest in the picture.

Her Majesty also much admired and ordered a toilet-mirror in the case of Messrs. Elkington and Mason. It is composed of oxidized silver and gold, with an agate-ring cup on the top, and standing on a marble plinth. This was the only object, except a picture, that her Majesty purchased.

The Grand March played by the military band in the Exhibition, on her Majesty's visit, was composed by Dr. Stewart, at the request of the Committee, and is to be dedicated to the Prince of Wales. Dr. Stewart, also, played several of Prince Albert's German melodies on B. Rington's organ.

Upon Prince Albert's attention being called to Mr. Griffith's splendid geological map and sections by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Royal party approached, and were waited on by Dr. Griffith, who entered into a detailed explanation of the structure of the country. During the course of this explanation her Majesty frequently testified the deep interest she took in the subject by some expressive remarks; and Prince Albert, who is known to have a good general knowledge of geology, upon Mr. Griffith calling his attention to the metamorphic rocks of Galway, anticipated the explanation, by remarking upon the igneous action produced by the proximity of the granite in that district. Her Majesty was also pleased to accept a reduced copy of Mr. Griffith's geological map.

Her Majesty having passed two hours in examining the various productions, returned to the Viceregal Lodge.

THE REVIEW IN THE PARK.

In the afternoon there was a Review in Phoenix-park. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children were present. There was an immense attendance. The evolutions commenced at half-past four o'clock, but did not continue very long, owing to heavy rain. The Queen rode in an open carriage. Prince Albert was on horseback.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty sat to Mr. Patterson Smith for her portrait, from which, when completed, Mr. Crauford, of Grafton-street, will publish an engraving commemorative of the Great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin of 1853.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 4.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Riots at Manchester, 1830.
 MONDAY, 5.—Malta captured, 1800. First American Congress, 1774.
 TUESDAY, 6.—Blucher died, 1819. Hannah More died, 1833.
 WEDNESDAY, 7.—Bulfinch born, 1707. Dr. Johnson born, 1709.
 THURSDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
 FRIDAY, 9.—William the Conqueror died, 1067.
 SATURDAY, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 40	2 55	3 10	3 20	3 30	3 40	3 50

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION,

AND THE CONDITION—MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL—
OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE.

In preparation,

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Profusely Illustrated with Splendid Engravings of Scenes and Incidents in European Turkey, from Sketches made expressly for the purpose by the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Among other Subjects, will appear:—

A Large Panoramic View of Constantinople from the Tower of Galata.
 From a Sketch by S. Read, drawn on the Wood by Birket Foster.
 Egyptian Camp on the Bosphorus.
 The Golden Horn.
 The Sultan's New Palace.
 An Original Portrait of the Sultan on horseback, proceeding to the Festival of the Bairam.
 The Patriarch of the Greek Church.
 The Combined British and French Fleets, sketched in Besika Bay, August, 1853.
 Group of Turkish Militia.
 The Castle of the Seven Towers.
 Sketches of Turkish Costume and Character in the Streets of Constantinople.
 The "Sweet Waters of Europe."
 The Passes of the Balkan. Drawn by Dodgson.
 The Obelisk on the Hippodrome, at Constantinople.
 View of Ichtiman.
 Turkish Police-station.
 The Mosque of St. Sophia.
 Hotel of the British Embassy at Pera.
 "Miraculous" Spring in the Greek Church, Constantinople.
 And various panoramic and other sketches in the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea.

The Literary portion will include letters from our Correspondent in Constantinople—a résumé of Turkish history from the commencement of the decline of Ottoman power in Europe—and a full and authentic statement of all the circumstances connected with the present dispute between the Sultan and the Sultan, derived from official and other sources.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J. P.—The word Chinois, is not pronounced She-nay, but She-nwah.
 TYNO, Path.—The Staunton Chessmen are decidedly the best. The price, which has lately been reduced, can be ascertained by reference to our advertising columns.
 A CORRESPONDENT.—The City of London Companies have been well described as so many trusteeships for "charitable purposes" and "chartered festivals," and their earliest object was the formation of a common stock for the relief of poor or decayed members.
 W. F., Fakenham.—See "Lindley's Botanical Dictionary."
 W. T.—The height of the Apollo Belvedere is upwards of 7 feet.
 C. W. P., Antigua.—"Little's Poems" were written by Thomas Moore.
 F. H., near Walsall.—"Felix on the Bat," is an excellent manual of Cricket.
 M. B. G. had better apply to a glazier.
 A. C. L., Kensington.—See "Hogg's Handbook of Photography."
 E. J.—Turkey is styled the Ottoman Empire from Othman, or Ottoman, one of the Seljuk chiefs, who, in 1293, erected an independent standard, and founded the mighty Ottoman Empire on the ruins of the empire of the Eastern Greeks.
 J. P., Sumping Vicarage.—The town of Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed by earthquake on the night of the 14th of May last, when it is calculated 12,000 persons perished.
 N. A.—Applications for permission to view the Royal Mint are to be addressed to the Master or Deputy-Master, in writing, stating the name and abode of the applicant and the number of the party, not exceeding six in all.
 B. J., (N. Y.), A. C. C., Hamburg.—Declined.
 P. J. R., Chester-street.—Cross's Menagerie was removed from the King's Mews, a haring-cross, in 1830.
 J. L.—The late Lord Hill was appointed General-Commanding-in-Chief of the Army in 1828, and continued to fill that office under several Ministers.
 L. D.—A "Guide to Leamington" may be had of Cruchley, publisher, Fleet-street.
 J. D.—The Duke of Wellington gave his customary Waterloo Banquet on June 18, 1851.
 A SUBSCRIBER, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.—We have not room to reprint the letter.
 K. T. D.—The Animal Kingdom is arranged into four divisions;—1. Vertebrate Animals. 2. Molluscous Animals. 3. Articulated Animals. 4. Zoophytes.—See Buchanan's "Technological Dictionary."
 SHELIA.—The shaurook, seamrog, or shamrog (wild trefoil) is said to be worn by Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day, from that Saint having plucked a piece of trefoil to explain the Trinity in Unity.
 HARRIET J., Sydenham.—Prince Rupert's Drops are made by letting melted glass fall into cold water, when it becomes suddenly cooled and solidified on the outside, before the internal part is changed; when, as this part hardens, it is kept extended by the arch of the outside crust; and the fine point of the drop being broken off, the cohesion of the atoms of the glass is destroyed, and the whole falls to powder with a smart explosion.
 CONSTANCE, Lancashire.—The Secretary's Assistant is a useful desk book for forms of addresses.
 INQUIRER.—To become a fellow of the Royal Society, it is necessary that the candidate be distinguished in connection with science; his certificate must be signed by six or more Fellows, of whom three certify their recommendation "from personal knowledge." The payments are—ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually; or the latter sum may be compounded for by paying in one sum £60. (See Dr. Hume's volume on the Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom.)
 EUGENE.—A crest used upon the top of note paper, or on cards, would render a party liable to the tax. The best means of tracing a pedigree back to the year 1600 is through the parish registers, family documents, and the Will-office.
 A CONSTANT READER.—Arms of Shuckburg: "Sa. a chev. between three mullets arg. Crest: A blackamoor couped at the waist ppr. with a dart in his hand. Motto: Hec manus ob patriam."
 MAC O'DAN.—The subject's writ of right for summary relief in cases where he is aggrieved by illegal imprisonment, is founded on the common law, and secured by various statutes, of which the most powerful—emphatically styled the "Habeas Corpus Act"—was passed in the 31st year of the reign of Charles II.
 G. R.—Mr. Fox Talbot claims portraits produced by the agency of light, and developed subsequently to exposure in the camera by a chemical agent, whatever the material which may be employed. There are doubts, however, if so extensive a claim can be supported by law.
 MILITIA OFFICERS.—A "Waterloo Medalist" suggests that "the Militia commissions being signed by the Lords Lieutenant, they, the Lords Lieutenant can only grant local rank to the gentlemen serving in their own counties; just as a magistrate for Northumberland has no judicial power in Nottingham." And he further maintains that "no one can have a right delegated to confer titles to be universally used, the Queen being the sole fountain of honour." In reply to numerous correspondents on this subject, pro and con, we must still retain our opinion as to the bad taste of any professional civilians or persons in trade, who may obtain commissions in the militia, calling themselves colonels, majors, or captains, except when employed on regimental duty; but it seems different as regards officers who have served in the line, and who have no other occupation. They may, without any infringement of proper taste, call themselves by the title of the rank to which they have been respectively gazetted in the embodied militia force.

AN OBSERVER, Berkhamstead.—In reply to our correspondent, who asks whether the Comet will appear before sunrise, after perihelion, we may state that its rapid motion towards the south will prevent its being so shewed in these latitudes. We understand that Mr. Hind has received an extraordinary number of letters respecting this Comet, from its having been generally mistaken for the Comet to which he drew attention some years since (that of 1261 and 1556).

HOMO, Kidderminster.—Clausen's patent flax-cottoning process is detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 518.
 IGNORAMUS.—See "Webster's Dictionary of the English Language," 8vo, and "Hints on Etiquette."
 A SUBSCRIBER, Jamaica, is thanked; but we have not space for the sketch of the Blue Mountain Peak.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853.

THE Turkish question remains undecided; and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Great Britain, France, and Austria to bring it to a satisfactory solution, threatens even yet to endanger the peace of the world. The Austrian note—only so called because it was drawn up at Vienna—and which was assented to by all the powers who have at heart the peace of Europe, as well as the independence of Turkey—has met with no demur at St. Petersburg. The Czar, by the mere fact of his occupation of the Danubian provinces, has done as much as a war could do, to impoverish, weaken, and disintegrate the Turkish Empire. His ready assent to the terms of the Allies is, therefore, a matter of course on his part, all the more agreeable to him, because it may help to keep up among Russians and Germans, if not among Englishmen and Frenchmen, a show of magnanimity and fair dealing. But the Sultan has not thought fit to show the same readiness. He was the aggrieved and offended party; and the point of honour was, therefore, the sore point with him, in an infinitely greater degree than it could be with the Emperor Nicholas. The friends of peace may, for an infinity of reasons, regret that the Sultan has shown so much sensitiveness as to insist upon various verbal alterations in the terms of the note to which his foe has acceded; but they can scarcely be surprised at the jealous care with which he and the Divan have endeavoured to exclude every phrase and word, and shadow of expression, which might wound him in the estimation of his subjects, or impair in the remotest degree the independence of the Turkish nation. Viewed in this light, the alterations proposed by the Divan in the Viennese note are by no means so trivial and unimportant as they have been represented; nor does the Sultan deserve the threats or the chidings of those organs of public opinion, in England or France, which have hitherto supported his cause. Peace is an inestimable blessing, as every one admits—whether he be, or be not, a member of the Peace Society—but a temporary peace may often be bought at the price of a protracted war. A man in the position of the Sultan must not only look behind, but before; and it is his sacred and imperative duty, as Sovereign of Turkey, to assert the dignity of his office, and his independence of foreign control, even at the last moment—lest his neglect or pusillanimity, though it procured him a momentary respite from difficulty and danger, should increase his difficulties, or those of his successors, a thousandfold, and bring upon him perils far more serious than those from which he was endeavouring to escape. So far from believing that the question will be settled—even should the amendments so unexpectedly introduced into the note by the Divan be accepted by Russia—we believe that a spirit has been aroused in European Turkey which will inevitably complicate the question, and lead to results the most deplorable, at some future and perhaps, not distant, time. The Czar may be alarmed at the attitude which Europe has assumed towards him; the Ottoman Porte may be poor, enfeebled, and dispirited, and, therefore, averse from war; and it may be the interest of all parties to insist upon peace, *à tout prix*—and yet there may be elements in the quarrel which may explode in spite of all these. The fierce, Anti-Christian and Anti-European character of the Turks themselves, has never been sufficiently considered by those who look upon the Turkish Empire as plastic clay in the hands of its Allies. Already the Sultan has lost much of his previous popularity, because he has preferred negotiation to hostilities; and already the efforts of Great Britain, Austria, and France, who have been sincere friends of the Turkish Empire—if such a thing as sincere friendship ever existed in the world—have been decryd by the fanatic Mussulman party as more dangerous and fatal than Russian aggression. If there be any party in Turkey that can be held as the bone and sinew of the empire, it is that of the bigotted Mussulmans—strong in their own faith, their own traditions, their own policy, and their peculiar and undying antagonism to the religion and civilisation of Christian states. This party, backed as it is by Asia and Africa, is as fierce as it is ignorant, and as jealous as it is foolhardy. In their impatience, they might at any moment render of no avail all the diplomacy of the best diplomatists of Europe, dethrone the Sultan, and stir up a new "Holy War" of Mussulman against Christian. In such a war, their defeat, though certain, would be costly and difficult. Perhaps the Czar foresaw even this, when he so wantonly fastened a quarrel upon the Sultan; but before the public writers and statesmen of Europe condemn the Sultan and his advisers for being punctilious as regards forms and words, and for sending back the Viennese note for emendation, they should coolly reflect upon the very dangerous and critical position in which the Sultan is placed. The more firmness, courage, and independence he displays under the enforced tutelage into which the interests of Europe, no less than his own, have thrust him, the better it will be for him—provided always that these qualities can be exhibited without cutting a knot, which it is desirable to untie, and without lighting a conflagration which he, more than any other man, would be interested in extinguishing. There may be no occasion for alarm in the tenor of the latest intelligence from Constantinople, but there is certainly some reason for anxiety. Should the Emperor of Russia simply refuse to depart from the terms to which he has already acceded, and insist upon disallowing even a slight verbal alteration in the collective note of the Allied Powers, the whole question *à tergo* will be re-opened with the immense advantage to Russia of actual possession, and with the immense disadvantage to Turkey of wasted resources and baffled policy. To the allies would remain a sense of fruitless

intervention, resulting in nothing but a display of their own powerlessness. All the friends of civilisation must earnestly hope that such a catastrophe may be averted.

THE last mail from India brings intelligence that the King of Ava has sued for peace, on our own terms; and that the Burmese War is positively at an end. The country will rejoice to learn the fact: for the war was neither creditable in its origin nor satisfactory in its progress. Whether it will prove consolatory or beneficial in its results remains to be seen. In the meantime, we have annexed Pegu, taken forcible possession of the mouth of the great river on which the Burmese depend for the supply of their food, and constituted ourselves virtually the masters of the whole country, whether its inhabitants be at peace or at war with us. But will Pegu be worth holding? Will it pay the cost of its own government in our hands? And will not the dreadfully severe terms we have imposed upon the Burmese Sovereign—the loss of a province which is essential to the independent existence of his empire—make the Burmese our permanent enemies—provoke us into collisions with them, and keep us in a state of perpetual hostilities, the prosecution of which will be exceedingly expensive, exceedingly annoying, and not in the least degree glorious or even satisfactory? It is premature to answer such questions, though not to ask them. The restoration of peace is, however, a real benefit as far as it goes; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the good government and prosperity of our vast Indian Empire, that such useless wars will not again be undertaken; and that means will yet be found to make the Burmese good neighbours, and to link their interests to ours by the extension of trade and friendly intercourse. But if we would do this, we must not, by any acts of ours, render their Sovereign too weak to be respected by his subjects. The stronger the kingdom of Ava can be made within the limits to which we have resolved to restrict it, the better chance will there be for the establishment of friendly relations between us. A disorganised kingdom and a powerless monarch, though existing by our favour and under our shelter, are but unreliable neighbours. We have inflicted immense evil upon the Burmese state; and it will now become our duty as well as our interest, to avoid troubling what remains of it, by interference or control. To have to annex Ava as well as Pegu would be indeed a calamity.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Osborne, for Ireland, on Saturday last. Full details of her Majesty's progress and reception in the Irish metropolis, will be found in another part of our Paper.

The Princess Royal, and the younger members of the Royal family, left the Isle of Wight for Scotland, on Monday, and remain at Holyrood until the arrival of their Royal parents from Ireland.

His Royal Highness the Prince Adalbert of Prussia left Prussia House, Carlton-house-terrace, on Monday evening, for Dover, from which port he proceeded at a late hour to Ostend, in the *Vivid*—that vessel having been placed at the disposal of his Royal Highness by the Admiralty.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield entertained a circle at Bretby Hall during the Derby races. His Lordship's only son, Lord Stanhope, who is now of age, has accepted the stewardship for next year. The Earl of Wemyss has left town for Scotland.

Lord and Lady Russell have left Rosemeath for a brief visit to the Earl of Minto, at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonry*: The Rev. R. Campbell, to Perth Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson, to Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk; the Rev. F. W. Collison, to Marwood, Devon; the Rev. Frederick Hockin, M.A., to Phillack and Gwithian, Cornwall; the Rev. Edward Evans, to Eccles St. Mary-next-the-Sea, Norfolk. *Vicarage*: The Rev. James W. Wenn, to Wickhambrook.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT GENEVA.—A correspondent informs us that the new English church of the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on the 30th ult. The Bishop was already at Geneva, and the interesting ceremony excited the liveliest sympathy of all true Protestants.

TESTIMONIAL.—The congregation of St. Mary, Haggerstone, have recently presented to their late Curate, the Rev. John H. Knox, theological associate of King's College, London, an address accompanied with an elegant silver tea and coffee service, as a token of their esteem for the unwearied zeal and ability he at all times displayed in performing the arduous duties of that extensive district parish.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly meeting and election of children to this institution was held at the Asylum, Bow-road, on Monday: Captain Nelson in the chair. The appearance of the children was neat, and an air of comfort and happiness pervaded the scene. They have at present on their books, in round numbers, 120 children—eighty boys and forty girls—and it was the desire of the committee to increase that number; but this cannot at present be done, their great want being a suitable building.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday last at the office, John-street, Adelphi: Captain Lambert Perrott in the chair. The silver medal of the society was voted to Lieutenant E. Kelly, R.N., in appreciation of his gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the ship *Adolph*, which was wrecked off Port Louis, Mauritius, in June, 1851, when, through his laudable exertions, fifty Coolies and the mate of the vessel were saved from drowning.

RAILWAY MEETINGS.—The half yearly and general meetings of the various railway companies still continue. During the past week there have been several, in their various offices, &c. In general, the railway shares have been somewhat influenced by these meetings, and are quoted at a rather lower rate. A general decline of from two to three per cent has taken place during the last month. The railway calls for the present month amount to £496,729, as against £698,640 of September, 1852. At the Oxford and Worcester Railway meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend at the rate of £1 14s. per cent per annum on the preference shares was carried after some opposition. At the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of six per cent upon the guaranteed stock of that class was declared, and the £4 paid up on the Lancashire stock was consolidated. At the Lancashire and Yorkshire meeting, to be held on the 7th inst., a dividend at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent less Income-tax is to be declared, which will leave a surplus of £6480 to be carried to the next account.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.—Papers relating to the succession to the throne of Denmark have been presented to Parliament and printed. They contain a despatch addressed by M. de Bluhme, the Foreign Minister of Denmark, to the different Danish Ministers accredited to the Courts of the Sovereigns who were parties to the treaty of the 8th of May, 1852, and which M. de Bille was instructed to communicate to Lord Clarendon, together with a summary of the discussions which took place in the United Chambers. In transmitting a copy of this despatch, Sir H. M. W. Wynn informed Lord Clarendon, that a spontaneous declaration by him of his approval of the view taken by the Danish government of the agreement, and that the right of succession, according to the *Lex Regia*, had been, both for the present and future, abolished, would be very acceptable to the Danish government, although such declaration was not formally requested. Lord Clarendon thereupon replies, in a despatch dated June 7, 1853:—

I have to instruct you that her Majesty's Government do full justice to the motives by which the Danish Government have been actuated, and that they see no reason for changing the opinion already on various occasions expressed by Viscount Palmerston, that the abolition of the law in question would afford a simple, safe, and apparently unobjectionable method of hereafter preventing renewed complications, such as those to which the treaty of the 8th May so happily put an end.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 26	29.245	66.0	56.0	59.3	-0.5	78	S.W.	0.28
" 27	29.311	65.0	57.7	58.6	-1.0	76	S.W.	0.47
" 28	29.568	67.0	49.2	56.2	-3.3	77	W.S.W.	0.00
" 29	29.787	70.1	47.0	57.1	-2.2	69	W.	0.06
" 30	29.957	69.9	48.7	57.3	-1.9	75	W.	0.00
" 31	29.868	67.6	49.7	56.7	-2.3	74	S.W.	0.00
Sept. 1	29.708	67.0	52.0	57.8	-1.1	90	S.W.	0.55

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the Barometer decreased from 29.32 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.20 inches by midnight on the 26th; it turned to increase early in the morning of the 27th; and was 30.04 inches by the morning of the 30th; again decreasing by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the level of the sea, was 29.729 in. hes.

The weather during the week has been changeable; the wind was blowing very strongly on Friday and Saturday, with frequent pressures to 10 lbs. and 11 lbs. on the square foot. On the 27th, there were frequent heavy squalls of rain and wind. The temperature of the air has been below its average throughout the week; its mean for the week was 57.6°, being 1.8° below that of the same days in 38 years. The highest temperature in the week was 70.1°, and the lowest was 47.0°; the range of temperature in the week was therefore 23.1°. The range of daily temperature during the week was the greatest on the 29th—its value was 23.1°; and, on the 27th, it was 7.3° only. The mean daily range for the week was 16°. Rain fell to the depth of 1.4 inches in the week.

For the Month of August, the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29.983 inches; the highest temperature in the month was 77.6°; and the lowest was 44.5°. The range of temperature in the month was 33.1°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 70.8°, and of all the lowest by night was 52.2°. The mean temperature for the month was 59.8°, being below the average of 38 Augusts, by 1.2°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 52.3°, and the mean degree of humidity of the air was 78, that of complete saturation being represented by 100°. The fall of rain for the month was 2.3 inches.

Lewisham, Sept., 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week the births of 1486 children were registered in the metropolitan districts. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1552. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1021. This number is below the average of the corresponding week in preceding years, even if the week of 1849, in which 2796 persons died from cholera at other causes, be excepted in the calculation. The causes of death to the present week may be thus particularised:—To zymotic diseases, 277 (their average is 467): of these, 13 are due to measles (its average is 23); to hooping-cough, 28 (its average is 22); to diarrhoea, 137 (its average is 109); to cholera, 18; to typhus, 37 (its average is 44). This week we find no mention of small-pox as increasing the number of fatal cases due to zymotic disease (its average is 15). To tubercular diseases, 189 (their average is 168): of these, 141 are due to consumption (its average is 117). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 99 (their average is 74): of these, 51 are due to bronchitis (its average is 20), to pneumonia, 32 (its average is 36). To diseases of the stomach and the other organs of digestion, 69 (their average is 68). To violence, 19 (its average is 25). To drowning, 3, which is its average.

In the corresponding weeks of 1851 and 1852 the deaths from cholera were 28 and 15, and the deaths from diarrhoea were 174 and 125. "At this moment," observes the Registrar-General, "the public should bear in mind that nearly every quick fatal case of Asiatic cholera is preceded, for a few hours, by a painless diarrhoea, and that, in its first stages the diarrhoea can generally be cured by medical men, and the threatening attacks of cholera be averted."

NORTH METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—A meeting was held at the offices in Parliament-street—Mr. W. Malins in the chair. This company is for the formation of a line underground from Edgeware-road to King's-cross. If the arrangements can be made, the Great Western will sanction the carrying the rails to their station; and from King's-cross (if the City Terminus be not carried out), the directors would find other companies to go farther on. At King's-cross, too, the new rail would be connected with the Great Northern and West India Dock Junction Companies. Four directors were appointed; the chairman was thanked, and the meeting broke up.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—Mr. Gough, the popular Temperance lecturer, whose appearance amongst us has created so much interest, is to have quite an ovation on the 12th Sept. There is to be a grand procession from Lincoln's-inn-fields to the Surrey Gardens—the friends walking six abreast. They start at ten a.m., proceeding over Westminster-bridge. There are to be several bands, including Mrs. Morley's juvenile performers.

REMOVAL OF WOOD PAVING IN OXFORD-STREET.—The portion of this important thoroughfare situated between Vere-street and the Regent-circus, is closed for the purpose of being repaved. It is intended to remove the wood paving from this portion of the street, and to replace it with granite blocks of a substantial and durable character, and more suitable to the immense traffic of this important thoroughfare.

NOVEL MACHINE.—In the Court Circular of Saturday last it is stated:—"Messrs. Nicoll, of Regent-street, had the honour of submitting for her Majesty's and his Royal Highness's inspection, yesterday, the newly-invented sewing machine, and a coat sewed by this process." The machine was originally invented by an American citizen, but has been brought into practical use by that firm, who have patented a peculiar method of joining seams or edges together. The machine accomplishes six hundred stitches per minute, all of which are stronger and finer than can be produced by the best hand labour.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—These beautiful grounds never appeared to such advantage as they did on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. T. B. Simpson, the enterprising proprietor. Among the novelties were the Aztec Lilliputians, the Earthen children, and the Zulu Kaffirs, by the kind consent of their respective guardians. Altogether the fête was a magnificent affair; and, we understand, is to be repeated.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The packet established last year by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, to maintain a month's communication between Savannah, the Bahamas, and Jamaica, having been withdrawn, closed mails can no longer be forwarded via Savannah, to the Bahamas and to Jamaica.—The mails for Nassau (Bahamas) will, in future, be made up in London for transmission by the West India contract packet leaving Southampton on the 17th, instead of that leaving on the 2nd of each month, and the return mails from Nassau will be due by the corresponding packet arriving at Southampton in the middle of the month.

NEW BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The foundation stone of the new baths and wash-houses about to be erected in St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, was laid with the usual ceremony last week, by G. Bevington, Esq.—at which a large number of parishioners were present—upon the site selected for the building, which is freehold, and most conveniently situated at the junction of the Spa and Neckinger roads. Coins of the present reign, and a parchment scroll containing a list of the commissioners, &c., having been placed in the glass vase, it was deposited in a cavity cut in the stone for that purpose. The cost of the building, with the purchase of the ground, will be about £16,000. The architect is Mr. P. P. Bailey; and the builders, Messrs. Pollock and McLellan.

BURIAL GROUND FOR LAMBETH.—The difficulty of obtaining appropriate sites for parochial burial-grounds has been particularly exemplified in the case of St. Mary, Lambeth. The Board had offered £500 an acre for a plot of land near Norwood, but they were outvoted in a public vestry of the rated parishioners. Since then, the board has been in treaty with Earl Spencer's land steward for 26 acres of land contiguous to Wandsworth. Several of the inhabitants of Wandsworth, not being desirous to have a burial-ground so close to their own doors, forwarded a memorial to Earl Spencer, praying that the growing improvement of the locality might not be interrupted by the establishment of a public burial-ground. Lord Spencer at once assented. The negotiation was broken off, and the board have to seek for a burial-ground elsewhere.

STRIKE OF LIGHTER MEN.—The free lightermen on the Thames have struck for an advance of wages, causing a vast amount of inconvenience to shippers and merchants, and the public. Their weekly earnings have hitherto averaged £2, they now demand either 6s. per day and 2s. 6d. for night work, or an equal 5s. day or night work. The freemen of the Watermen's Company possess the exclusive right of navigating craft on the Thames, and none-freemen, however competent, are restricted from doing so by heavy penalties.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—THE MURDER AT BERMONDSEY.—On Wednesday forenoon, Mr. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, and a respectable jury, assembled in Long-lane, Bermondsey, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the death of Mr. George Stevens, aged forty-five years, who was shot in the thigh by a young man named John Lawrence, a few days since, in a fit of jealousy. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against John Lawrence, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.—The election of a representative peer of Scotland, in room of the late Lord Seafield, is appointed to take place at Holyrood, on Wednesday next. The proclamation in order to the election was made last week, at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, by the heralds and pursuivants in their official costume, with the usual solemnities. They were accompanied by a detachment of infantry from the Castle.

ROYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—During the last week the annual meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society was held at Blackburn. The proceedings extended over Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and the weather being favourable, a very large number of persons were present. There was a trial of reaping machines on Tuesday; a trial of agricultural implements, and a discussion on the breeding of stock, on Wednesday; and the show of cattle and the annual dinner on Thursday.

FLAX-GROWING IN DUMBERTONSHIRE.—Encouragement has, of late years, been given to farmers to grow flax, which, it was said, would prove a profitable investment, and it has turned out so to those who have commenced its culture. The Strathendrick Flax Company have been purchasing all the flax grown in that district, at prices varying from £4 to £4 8s. per ton.

ALTERATION OF THE MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—A meeting of the committee of management of the Manchester Corn Exchange was held on Saturday morning last, to consider the propriety of changing the time of holding the market from Saturday to Thursday, which would give the merchants and their clerks a half-holiday on the Saturday. A majority of 65 were desirous that the proposal should be tried, 21 alone desiring that no alteration should take place. The committee themselves were not unanimous, but the majority voted for it, and consequently notice has been given that the alteration will be made. To day will be the last market held on Saturday, the new regulation coming into operation on the 8th of September.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE BANQUET AT HALIFAX.—On Tuesday last, the Conservatives of this good old town gave a sumptuous dinner to their esteemed champion, Henry Edwards, Esq., who represented them in the Parliament of 1847-1852, and so gallantly fought their battle in the two subsequent elections. As a lasting testimonial of their regard and attachment, they presented to him on this occasion, a magnificent centrepiece of plate, executed by Messrs. Garrard, at the cost of 1000 guineas, the contribution of six hundred subscribers. About that number of guests sat down to dinner on Tuesday, in the Riding-school, which was admirably fitted up and decorated; with an elevated platform for the principal guests at the cross-table, and galleries at the opposite end for five hundred ladies. George Haigh, Esq., presided as chairman of the testimonial committee; and was supported by Henry Edwards, Esq.; Lord Viscount Galway; Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., Mayor of Halifax; and several distinguished magistrates and members of Parliament. In our next Number we shall give a full report of the proceedings, with Sketches of the Banquet-hall and the Testimonial.

CUMBERLAND GOLD.—On Thursday week a party, headed by Mr. Calvert, the Australian geologist, obtained gold readily (by the common washing process with the tin dish) at the head of Borrowdale, and also near Buttermere. At the former place the gold was rather water-worn; and at the latter it assumed an angular character, and was found in the ferruginous earth lying on the surface of the clay and green stone slates. In the gossan, at a mine near High Ireby, Mr. Calvert detected small particles of gold; but the softer gossans appeared to contain none. Near Bassenthwaite Lake, at a short distance from Peel Wyke, Mr. Calvert obtained a very beautiful but small sample of gold, in the reddish earth resting on the clay slates of that locality. He is of opinion that gold is generally diffused on the clay slates, and locally on the green stone slates, throughout Cumberland; but how far they will pay remains to be proved. Mr. Calvert is of opinion that the mineral resources of Cumberland are not nearly fully developed, as he has seen indications of rich copper and lead lodes in maiden ground.

HYTHE.—The Government have purchased nearly 200 acres of the corporation land. It is intended to make Hythe the dépôt for the Minie rifle ball practice. The necessary buildings are now erected and the land is preparing; and it is expected that fifteen or twenty officers, with privates and non-commissioned officers, will shortly arrive to commence the ball practice.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The committee of this institution have decided to open popular elementary drawing classes at a very cheap rate. This will confer a great boon on the working classes of the town, and it will be fully appreciated.

LIFE-BOAT AT TEIGNMOUTH.—The appearance of a new life-boat at Teignmouth, amongst the breakers on the Dawlish coast, last week, revived the anticipations long since felt by the residents of this delightful watering-place for the establishment of a similar life-preserver for use in cases of accident. It has been suggested to commence a public subscription for this object, to which occasional bathers will doubtless contribute most willingly. —*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.*

TOWN MALLING HOP DINNER.—The annual hop dinner at the Swan Hotel came off on the 24th ult. The chair was filled by Mr. Kentish, of Maidstone. The winner of the last year's sweepstakes was declared to be Mr. E. Whimble, who carried off the sweepstakes of the previous year. The sets for the present year ranged from £145,000 to £230,000.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH GAOL.—The commission appointed by Government to inquire into certain charges of cruel treatment of prisoners in the gaol of this borough commenced on Wednesday morning. A memorial from inhabitants of the borough to Lord Palmerston, in which the conduct of Lieutenant Austin, the governor, was severely censured, led to the inquiry. The order of proceeding having been arranged, a number of witnesses were examined relative to the alleged cruel treatment of a prisoner named John Dodson, who complained that he had been put to hard labour, and compelled to work a crank wheel, and was otherwise treated harshly; the effect upon his mind being such as to lead him to attempt suicide. The surgeon (Mr. J. H. Blunt) stated that his impression was that the prisoner, though weak, was fully equal to the work of the prison; but it appeared that the prisoner had been removed to the infirmary. The inquiry was adjourned.

FATAL FALL FROM A CLIFF.—On Thursday week, a large party of friends, who had been enjoying themselves at a picnic in the picturesque neighbourhood of Boscastle, Devonshire, were about to return home, when the hat of Mr. Dennis, a solicitor, who was assisting two ladies to the carriage, was blown off, and, in running hastily to recover it, the unfortunate gentleman fell over the cliffs, and was instantly dashed to pieces.

THE FATAL STORM AND FLOODS.—Inquiries have been instituted into the loss of life and property by the floods in Wales a few weeks ago. It is said that thirty human beings perished. Large quantities of cattle, sheep, furniture, and farm produce were swept away. Houses and works were destroyed or damaged. In the county of Brecon sixteen bridges were completely demolished, and fourteen materially damaged.

GUERNSEY: HARBOUR OF ST. PETER PORT.—On Wednesday (last week) the foundation-stone of this new harbour was laid with grand masonic ceremony, by the bailiff, Peter Stafford Carey, Esq. Of this very interesting scene we shall give next week an Engraving, from a clever sketch by M. Naftel.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening a collision, resulting in a serious injury to several first-class passengers, and in all probability in fatal consequences, took place on the Great Northern Railway at Hornsey. The following will be found to be a correct outline. Shortly before five o'clock, the period for the departure of the down express, there was a break-down of a coal-train at Hornsey, on the up line, a portion of the train being left behind; and a pilot-engine, driven by a man named Paddington, was sent down to bring it up. About two minutes after the express had left King's-cross, a telegraphic message was received that the line at Hornsey was not clear. The express dashed on at its usual speed, and the driver, seeing the stopping-signal, shut off his steam and reversed his engine 200 yards on the London side of the signal-post; but, having ten carriages attached, so great was his impetus that the express dashed into the pilot-engine, which was at the time shunting across the line, and the carriages of the express were thrown one upon the other, and a frightful scene presented itself. Several passengers were taken out in an apparently lifeless condition, three or four having broken legs. Maxwell, the guard to the express, lies at the Railway Tavern in a hopeless condition; and two ladies and a gentleman, a solicitor of Lincoln, are also so seriously injured as to be unable to be removed. Two or three gentlemen, who have their legs broken and limbs injured, were brought up to London. The Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Lincoln, and Mr. B. Denison, the chairman of the company, were in the train; but, with the exception of a slight contusion received by the right rev. prelate, they escaped unhurt. Some of the carriages were literally shattered to atoms, and the wonderment is that several persons were not killed. It is stated that the main line is torn up for a considerable distance; and that the driver and stoker of the pilot-engine are in custody.

ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday morning some men were moving a long iron rail across the line, when an engine emerged from a shed and struck the iron rail, scattering the men about right and left. Four managed to escape; but two, named Woodland and Robertson, were taken to the University College Hospital, so very badly mangled that they are not expected to recover.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT BIGNOR.

Some of the pavements of the Bignor villa have been kept uncovered, and huts or sheds have been raised over them for protection. They are shown to visitors on the payment of a small fee. It is understood, however, that, at the present moment, the farmer to whom the land belongs is desirous of selling that portion of it which contains the remains of the Roman villa, and several suggestions have been made with regard to it. It has even been proposed to take up the principal pavements, and remove them to the British Museum, or some other national depository; but we cannot help looking upon such a proceeding as an act of Vandalism which ought not to be permitted. A great part of the interest of these remains attaches to them as a whole, and to the spot on which they stand, and would be destroyed by removal. If the Government will not interfere in a case like this—which it would do in any other country—it is to be hoped that there is public spirit enough to secure the preservation of these interesting remains on the site where they stand, in such a manner that they may be seen to the most advantage by every one that will visit them. Let us have at least one Roman villa, in the condition in which time has permitted it to remain, kept to satisfy public curiosity; and we could not choose a better than one which has preserved such remarkable evidence of its former splendour, and at the same time presents a variety of characteristics of the domestic economy of the Roman occupiers of this island, which we should perhaps not find thus combined elsewhere.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"OLD MILTON."

The helplessness and poverty of Milton, with the intercession of his literary friends, exempted him, after a brief custody, from the doom of other notorious regicide partisans. His enemies taunted the man, doubly sublime as he appears to us in his darkness and retirement, with his neglected condition: "Old, sickly, poor, stark blind, thou writ'st for bread," says a malicious epigram. It was better than to walk with open eyes through the streets of London, rife now with impudent dactyls, where saints and heroes had walked so lately. Charles, who bore no malice against the refuter of his hireling pamphleteer Salmasius, is reported to have inquired after "Old Milton," and on hearing of his condition, remarked, that was punishment enough. There is even a story that some one, five or six years after the Restoration, offered to procure for Milton another secretaryship under Government; and that his wife (the third wife) teased him to take it; whereupon he gravely said, "My dear, you are like other women, and wish to ride in your coach; but what I wish is to live and die as an honest man." Another anecdote, very characteristic of both persons, describes the Duke of York, from motives of curiosity, going privately to see "Old Milton," and asking him, "Whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment on him?" Milton is said to have replied, "If your Highness thinks so, the displeasure of Heaven must have been far greater against the King your father; for I have only lost my eyes, but he lost his head."—*Tait's Magazine.*

THE CHANCERY SUITS OF "BLEAK HOUSE."

Mr. Dickens, in the Preface to "Bleak House" (just completed), says:—"As it is wholesome that the parsimonious public should know what has been doing, and still is doing, in this connection, I mention here that everything set forth in these pages concerning the Court of Chancery is substantially true, and within the truth. The case of Gridley is in no essential altered from one of actual occurrence, made public by a disinterested person, who was professionally acquainted with the whole of the monstrous wrong, from beginning to end. At the present moment there is a suit before the Court which was commenced nearly twenty years ago; in which from thirty to forty counsel have been known to appear at one time; in which costs have been incurred to the amount of £70,000; which is a friendly suit; and which is (I am assured) no nearer to its termination now than it was when it began. There is another well-known suit in Chancery, not yet decided, which was commenced before the close of the last century, and in which more than double the amount of seventy thousand pounds has been swallowed up in costs. If I wanted other authorities for Jarndyce and Jarndyce, I could rain them on these pages, to the shame of—a parsimonious public."

THE SHAKESPEARE EMBELLISHMENTS.

If the glory of Shakespeare is a theme for national congratulation, the purity of his text ought to be an object of national concern. It is not enough that the general effect of his writings should impress itself clearly on the hearts and minds of all classes of readers; that the grander and broader features of his genius should commend themselves to the admiration of all mankind. This they can never fail to do. The danger to which Shakespeare is exposed is not such as can ever materially affect the soul and substance of his compositions. Here he stands pre-eminent and secure. But he is exposed to a danger of another kind. As time wears on, his text runs periodically the risk of being extensively tampered with; whether by the introduction of the new readings, properly so called, or by the insertion of glosses of a comparatively ancient date. The carelessness with which it is alleged the earlier additions were printed, is pleaded as an apology for these conjectural corrections;—one man's ingenuity sets to work the wits of another; and thus, unless the *cacothetes emendandi* be checked betimes, a distant posterity, instead of receiving our great poet's work in an authentic form, may succeed to a very adulterated inheritance. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LAMENT FOR THE DECAY OF FOX-HUNTING.

Charming sport, fox-hunting! Was a great sportsman myself!—one of the fastest of the fast—long since now—days of old Self, in fact—have often sat up in the saddle-room at Quorn playing cards till it was time to go to cover. Those were the days! No such young men now—degenerate race quite. Horses, too, all good for nothing—bad and weedy—no wetters—shall never see such horses or hunting again as we used then—real science of the thing exploded—all riding and racing—no such men as old Meynell, or Corbet, or Lambton, or any of your lasters. Swell masters ruin a country—go a burst, and are done. Foxes now run short and bad—worse than hares—if it wasn't the grass the thing would be over. Turf seems all rotten—saw O'Kelly's young Eclipse win the Derby in 1781—horses were horses then—Eclipse, Florizel, Highflyer, Juniper: men that might be called sportsmen and gentlemen too—not your half-lord and half-leg. There was Lord Abingdon, Duke of Bolton, Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Eradyll, Lord Clermont, Mr. Jollif—remember his bay horse, Foxhunter, by Foxhunter, well. Then there was Lord Milintown, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Panton, Duke of Queensbury, and a host whose names I forget.—*Handley Cross.*

THEATRICAL FAILURES.

If the records of the stage speak truth, they are among the most melancholy of chronicles, since, according to them, acting is always declining and the theatres on the verge of insolvency. It is scarcely possible to conceive, if we credit these narratives, how any class of mortals can embrace so disastrous a profession, or how any man, not being a proven lunatic, should of his own accord undergo the drudgery and disappointments of managership. From Colley Cibber to Mr. Alfred Bunn, the annals of the theatre are one long Jeremiad of vexations from without and from within; so that we are led to think that, in comparison with the sceptre of the green-room, the treadmill must be a pleasant recreation, and Norfolk Island a comfortable retreat.—*Fraser.*

ANTICIPATIONS OF A FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Rain! rain! rain!—nothing but rain! All the ditches full of water, and the partridges' eggs hopelessly immersed! The poor dragged parent pair, scrambling half-way up the hedge bank, crouching amongst the dank rotting grass and brambles, ruefully gazing at the wreck of their paternal and maternal, and of our first of September hopes! Poor little we things, with bits of egg-shell sticking about them, paddling along the plashy high-roads, squashed by every fat farmer's gig and higgler's cart, their parents' natural feelings too utterly washed out by the eternal drizzle to make them take the trouble of looking for an added ant's egg or watery fly (drowned, possibly, the week before last) for their gaping and staggering offspring: everything, in short, rendering it a dead certainty that on the "next first" we shall have nothing rising before us but barren pairs or pluffy cheepers.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE THEATRICAL EXCHANGE IN PARIS.

The close of the theatrical year, which in France occurs in early spring, annually brings to Paris a throng of actors and actresses, the disorganised elements of provincial companies, who repair to the capital to contract engagements for the new season. Paris is the grand centre to which all dramatic stars converge—the great bazaar where managers recruit their troops for the summer campaign. In bad weather the mart for this human merchandise is at an obscure coffee-house near the Rue St. Honoré; when the sun shines the place of meeting is in the garden of the Palais Royal. There, pacing to and fro beneath the lime-trees, the high contracting parties pursue their negotiations and make their bargains. It is the theatrical exchange, the histrionic bourse. There the conversation and the company are alike curious. Many are the strange discussions and original anecdotes that are there heard; many the odd figures there paraded. Tragedians, comedians, singers, men and women, young and old, flock thither in quest of fortune and a good engagement. The threadbare coats of some say little in favour of recent success or present prosperity; but only hear them speak, and you are at once convinced that they have no need of broadcloth who are so amply covered with laurels. It is delightful to hear them talk of their triumphs, of the storms of applause, the rapturous bravos, the boundless enthusiasm of the audiences they lately delighted. Their brows are oppressed with the weight of their bays. The south mourns their loss: if they go west, the north will be envious and inconsolable. As to themselves—north, south, east, or west—they care little to which point of the compass the breeze of their destiny may waft them. Thorough gipsies in their habits, accustomed to make the best of the passing hour, and to take small care for the future so long as the present is provided for, like soldiers they head not the name of the town so long as the quarters be good.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

THE BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(Continued from page 194.)

BRADFORD, Thursday Night.
The opening of St. George's Hall, in musical annals, must be recorded as a "great fact." It was only in 1848 that the enthusiastic amateur, the present mayor, gave the first notion of a music-hall; and although his crochets, as it was considered, passed almost unremarked at the time, the idea, once entertained by a man of purpose, was not abandoned. Yesterday must indeed have been a proud day to him—to find that the resolution of the 21st of December, 1849, to erect, to open, to inaugurate, and to perform had been fully carried out in the presence of the highest Church authorities of the north, in that of the most elevated authorities in the county, and in that of amateurs assembled from all parts of the United Kingdom, and even from the Continent. It was a grand and imposing spectacle when the conductor gave the signal for the National Anthem; and the whole auditory, composed of people of all creeds and shades of political opinion, rose in respect to the symbol of authority and Majesty—our own solemn and exciting prayer for the reigning sovereign of the realm.

The performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Paul," yesterday, is cited by those professors and amateurs who have heard this work from its first execution at Düsseldorf and at Liverpool, as one of the finest—if not the finest—rendering of the oratorio yet given. Such perfection in the playing of the accompaniments, and such accuracy and precision in the choral singing, I venture to assert, were never before attained. The list of players will naturally confirm the accuracy of the former assertion, but the chorists to Londoners are comparatively unknown. It is almost to be regretted that your illustrative columns absolutely preclude the giving of their names, as the zealous and accomplished vocalists of Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, Huddersfield, Halifax, Hull, Salford, Keighley, Dewsbury, York, Bierley, Hebden-bridge, Wakefield, Holmfirth, &c., would deserve individual mention. Their firm attack of the points, their nice observance of the accidentals, their appreciation of light and shade, their downright earnestness and musical knowledge, cannot be too highly rated or eulogised. They were evidently on their mettle; they watched the conductor's beat unremittingly; and the result was, a development of the composer's meaning thoroughly real and artistic. The Chorus Master (Mr. Jackson) is entitled to every credit. The appalling "Stone her to death"—the intensely-captivating chorus, "Happy and blest"—the glorious "Arise I shine!"—the wonderful chorale, "Sleepers, awake!"—the delicious chorus, "O be gracious"—may be quoted as particular specimens of success; but the whole was gone through without a hitch; and Costa must have been proud of his forces. Madame Novello and Mr. Lockey sustained the soprano and tenor parts in the first act; and Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Sims Reeves were allotted those in the second part. Mrs. Lockey and Herr Formès were assigned the contralto and bass parts throughout the oratorio.

Sublime as Beethoven's "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Mount of Olives" unquestionably is, the policy of introducing it after "Paul" may be doubted. Mendelssohn's work is such a coherent and consistent entirety, that a fragment from the oratorio of another composer seemed to be a kind of intimation that "Paul" was without a finale sufficiently imposing to conclude a morning's performance. When the Archbishop of York, the Lord-Lieutenant, and the audience rose for the "Hallelujah," the effect was superb. During the morning there had been a variety of changes in the aspect of the hall, as the sun shone through each window in succession, but the climax of interest was during the standing of the congregated multitude—it was something to remember. It would be not doing justice to the crowds in the streets to pass unnoticed their orderly behaviour. The barriers were kept without difficulty by the police, and the people were most kind and accommodating in allowing visitors to the Hall to break through their ranks. The absence of the signs of poverty, and the general cleanliness, were proofs of the thriving condition of the operatives, whose dresses, if of poor materials, were universally neat. Foreign writers, who dilate on the wretchedness of our manufacturing towns, should visit Bradford to be convinced that comfort can be allied with even restricted means.

It is understood that the pecuniary success of the Festival is now placed beyond a doubt. The building of the Hall was begun with a capital of £16,000, in shares of £10 each; but such an edifice cannot have been built for such a sum. At all events, it is palpable that Bradford can for the future hold its triennial festival with safety, both artistically and financially. The Committee of Management are Messrs. W. B. Addison, Garnett, Hallstone, Payne, Lemon, Lee, Stanfield, Dale, Mawson, with the Mayor as chairman, and Mr. Charles Ollivier as secretary.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

Produce Stakes.—Whalebone walked over.
Staffordshire Stakes.—Liberty, 1. Morning Star, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Eva, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2.
Anson Stakes.—Maid of Golborne, 1. Mary Ann, 2.
Gold Cup.—Whalebone, 1. Sally, 2.
Free Handicap.—Sally, 1. Forester, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Knight Errant, 1.

PLYMOUTH RACES.—TUESDAY.

Tradesmen's Plate.—Catharina, 1. Czarina, 2.
Saltram Stakes.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Madame Wharton, 2.
WEDNESDAY.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Ethelwolf, 1. Pride, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Lambton, 1. Charles the Twelfth filly, 2.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Lascelles, 1. Monie Moses, 2.
Chelmsford Stakes.—Garforth, 1. Miss Talbot, 2.
Galleywood Stakes.—Youthful Days, 1. Luxurious, 2.
The Members' Plate was won at three heats, by Antigone beating Brunette.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate.—Lascelles, 1. Garforth, 2.
Town Plate.—Luxurious, 1. Sophistry, 2.
Cup Stakes.—Waverley, 1. Brunette, 2.
Mark's Hall Stakes.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Lady Isabel, 2.

LINCOLN RACES.—THURSDAY.

Brownlow Stakes.—Young England, 1. Magic, 2.
Granby Stakes.—Trump Queen, 1. Brown Brandy, 2.
Lincolnshire Handicap.—Ann Eliza, 1.

BETTING AS TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

LEAMINGTON STAKES.—11 to 2 agst the Friar (t)

6 to 5 agst West Australian (t and off.)	7 to 2 agst Sittingbourne (t)	15 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)
49 to 1 agst Pelion (t)	40 to 1 agst Seathorse (t)	100 to 1 agst Towton (t)
1000 to 25 agst Pelion (t)	400 to 10 agst Garforth (t)	500 to 15 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)
1000 to 25 agst Pelion (t)	1000 to 10 agst Orestes (t)	Offers to give 30 agst the field.
40 to 1 agst King Pepin (t)	1000 to 10 agst Gresham (t)	

DERBY RACES, 1854.—Viscount Palmerston and Lord Stanhope have accepted the stewardship of these races.

CRICKET.—A grand match was played at Brighton on Monday and Tuesday, between Sussex and Nottingham, in which the latter won the match in one innings by eight runs.—The Kent and Surrey have had a struggle at the Oval, at Kennington, in which the Surrey worsted the Kents by twelve runs only. Surrey, first innings, 92; second, 109. Kent, first, 83; second, 106.

PEDESTRIANISM IN FRANCE.—A button-polisher, aged 17, named Lalen, made a bet that he would in four hours run over the 40,000 metres (about 25 miles) of the military way which follows the bastions of the fortifications. He won the wager easily in three hours and fifty-three minutes.—*Paris Journal*.

COTTON ROPES FOR SHIPS.—There is a novelty about the *Sovereign of the Seas* that doubtless will be soon imitated by other vessels. The ropes which form the running rigging are of cotton, which is not only capable of a tighter twist, but is not so liable to become deteriorated by friction as hempen cords. After they have been in use, too, for years, they can be sold for nearly as much as the original cost. These ropes are quite smooth, and run with great rapidity through the blocks. The sails also of this vessel are of cotton—two sets of cotton sails costing only the sum paid for one set of linen.—*Liverpool Times*.

SHIPS CARRYING LETTERS TO SAIL THIS MONTH.—For Sydney, N.W., the *Havering*, from London Docks, 5th; for Melbourne, the *Poitiers*, from Southampton, 7th; for Hobart Town, the *Sant-yore*, from London Docks, 15th; for New Zealand, the *Northfleet*, from East India Docks, 7th.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—All the divisions of the fleet are by this time (Aug. 30) clear of the English Channel, and are engaged in trial sailings and exercise. Both Admiral Corry's and Commodore Martin's squadrons will touch at Bantry Bay occasionally, and anchor for a day or night. The fleet will rendezvous at Queenstown on the 17th instant, to meet the Admiralty. Another screw-frigate *Tribune*, 31, Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, will join Commodore Martin's squadron after her attendance on the Royal Yacht Squadron. The *London*, 90, Capt. C. Eden, was paid wages at Spithead, and sailed to join the fleet.

CAPTAIN JERNINGHAM'S NEW SIGNALS.—PORTSMOUTH.—The new signals, under the direction of Captain Jerningham, have been practised from the dockyard semaphore to a flag-staff fixed on Ashy-down, Isle of Wight, and with the greatest success. The distance is nine miles, but the signalling would have answered at twenty miles. The facility of working and reading off was admirably managed.

NAVAL NEWS.—We understand that two appointments to the Royal navy, as naval instructors, are to be annually given to the best qualified among the pupil teachers of the Greenwich Hospital Schools. —Admiral Sir Charles Adam has so far recovered as to be able to leave Greenwich for Blair Adam, and taken his departure for that place. —The funeral of the late Admiral Sir George Cockburn is arranged to take place at Kensal Green Cemetery this day (Saturday).

THE CHOBHAM CAMP.—The Adjutant-General of the Forces has, in an official letter to the Commissary-General, Sir R. Routh, conveyed the expression of the Commander-in-Chief's entire satisfaction at the manner in which the commissariat arrangements were carried on during the late encampment.

DOVER GARRISON.—The extensive works now in progress and about commencing in this garrison, will embrace accommodation for about 500 additional troops, with a proportion of officers, &c., at the citadel, which certainly will be one of the healthiest stations in the kingdom; and it has also the advantage of a plentiful supply of pure spring water.

ON DITS.—It is generally believed that Major General Sir de Lacy Evans is to have one of the vacant regiments—the 2nd, Queen's Royals, or the 21st Fusiliers.—Colonel Airey, Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, will not have a *Tuesday's List* until further orders, he having left London on leave of absence. —Lieutenants holding the situations of staff officers of pensioners will be promoted to captains unattached on the completion of twenty years' full pay service, ten of which were served as staff officers. —The Board of Ordnance are causing Fort Sunderland, at Hythe, to be put into a state to receive guns of a heavy calibre.—*U. S. Gazette*.

THE LATE GALES.—The violent storms which set in at the end of last week, have done an immense deal of damage, not only to the shipping on the S.E., S., and S.W. coasts, but also inland. Some parts of Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and the south-west of England, have been subject to great destruction in the crops, stacks, and out-buildings, owing to the great violence of the wind.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Consol market this week, both for money and time, and prices have fluctuated to some extent, with a downward tendency. Considering the rapid increase in our export trade, and which is absorbing the greater portion of the surplus means of the shippers, the quantity of stock in the hands of the jobbers has not been large; and we may observe that the demand for money has not been quite so active as of late; nevertheless, large advances have been made by the Bank of England, and by private bankers, to parties engaged in the Eastern and Australian trades.

We have had no arrivals of specie from New York, owing to the adverse nature of the Exchange; but from South America 1,400,000 dollars, and from the West Indies, Mexico, &c., about 1,000,000 dollars have been reported. A few parcels of gold have come to hand from Australia, and large supplies of coined silver have come in from France and Germany to purchase gold. Notwithstanding that silver is now abundant, a further advance has taken place in its value, standard bars having realised 5s. 2½d. per ounce. At that quotation, large transactions have taken place for India and China. That the late imports of gold should not have passed into the Bank of England in the usual manner, is not a matter of surprise, when it is considered that in selling bullion to the Bank, the fixed price is £3 17s. 9d. the ounce; and in receiving gold from the Bank, whether in the shape of coin or bullion, the price is £3 17s. 10½d. the ounce. It is obvious, then, that the 1½d. per ounce is so much additional profit to the importer, he becomes his own merchant. According to a Parliamentary paper, the total amount of gold coined in our Mint, during the four years ending with 1851, was £10,522,201; and from the 1st of January, 1852, to the 1st of August, 1853, it exceeded £17,000,000. In the face of this great increase in the supply, the demand has gone on increasing, and the stock in the Bank has fallen within the past twelve months upwards of £4,000,000 sterling!

The influx of gold in the Paris Mint continues unabated, and it is calculated that the present stock is little short of £3,000,000. The period for the delivery of coin has been extended to sixty-seven days. The total note circulation of the United Kingdom for the month, ending the 6th of August, was £30,210,205. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England at the above date was £4,052,870 less than at the same period in 1852.

There was a moderate degree of firmness in Consols on Monday, with an increased desire on the part of the *Bulls* to operate. The Three per Cents were done at 98½, 98, and 98½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 98½, 99; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101½ to 102; India Stock marked 257; Exchequer Bills were rather firmer, at 2s. premium. On Tuesday and Wednesday—especially on the latter day—Consols were heavy and lower, they having declined to 97½. India Bonds were 15s. to 20s. premium. The market on Thursday was heavy, at further reduced prices. The extreme heaviness was chiefly attributed to the fact that the directors advanced the minimum rate of discount to four per cent per annum. The Three per Cents opened at 97½, and closed at 97½. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 100½ to 100½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 98½. Exchequer Bills were heavy, at 2s. dis. to 1s. pm.; and India Bonds, 18s. pm. East India Stock, 256; Bank Stock, 227 to 228.

In the Foreign Stock Market, inactivity has prevailed; but prices have not varied materially. Brazilian Old Five per Cents, Small, have been 102; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 182½; Chilean, Six per Cents, 105; Dutch Four per Cent Certificates, 98½; Mexican Three per Cents, for the Account, 26½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 45½ to 46½; Russian Five per Cents, 119 to 118½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 119 to 118½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 47½; the Committee's Certificates, 68 per cent.

Miscellaneous Shares have been tolerable firm. Australasia Bank have marked 81; British North American, 63 to 62½; Chartered Bank of Asia, 4½; Colonial, 18½; Union of Australia, 70½ to 70; Union of London, 19½; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 2½; Albion Insurance, 95; County, 12½; Globe, 150½ ex div.; Guardian, 6½ ex div.; Imperial Fire, 370; Law Life, 56; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 185; Royal Exchange, 212; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; Berlin Waterworks, 2½; East London, 128; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; West Middlesex, 114; Victoria Docks, 8½; City Navigation Bonds, 95½; Hudson's Bay, 224; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 38½.

Railway Shares have been in slow request, and have given way. The total "calls" for the present month are £496,729. In September, last year, they were £678,640. The total "calls" for the first nine months of 1853 are £7,712,011, against £5,828,077 in the corresponding period of 1852. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 65½; Eastern Counties, 13 ex div.; East Lancashire, 70½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73½; Great Northern, 81 ex div.; Ditto A Stock, 53; Ditto B Stock, 131 ex div.; Great Western, 80½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74½; Leeds Northern, 15½; London and Blackwall, 8½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 10½; London and North-Western, 109½; Ditto Eighties, 2½; London and South-Western, 84; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 13½; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 26½; Midland, 69½ ex div.; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 14½; North British, 32; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45½; Scottish Midland, 64; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 65½; Ditto Guaranteed Stock, 69; South-Eastern, 69½; South Wales, 30½ ex div.; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2½; York and North Midland, 50½ ex div.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Hull and Selby, 111, ex div.; Wear Valley, 32.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 14½ ex div.; Eastern Union Scrip, 21½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 11½ ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 8½; Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 102; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 148; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 11½; South Devon, 14½ ex div.; South Eastern, 26.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, Extension, 2; Grand Junction of France, 12½; Great Central of France, 10; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Preference, 1½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 2½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 6½; Northern of France, 26½; Paris and Lyons, 28; Paris and Strasbourg, 38½; Sambre and Meuse, 9; Upper India Scrip, 4 prem.

In Mining Shares, comparatively few transactions have taken place. On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 2 to 1½; Australian Freehold, 3 to 4; British Australian Gold, 3; Copper Mines of England, 60; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3 to 4; Great Nugget Ven. Scrip, 2½; Linares, 8½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Tin Croft, 7½; United Mexican, 4½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage. For all kinds the demand has ruled active, at a further advance in the quotations of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. A full average business has been done in foreign wheat—the imports of which have been comparatively small—at from 2s. to 4s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes have produced quite 4s. advance. There has been an improved sale for barley, at a rise of 1s. per quarter. Oats have ruled active, and 2s. to 3s. higher. Oats have sold readily, at an advance of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Both beans and peas have had an upward tendency. Flour has sold freely, and the best town-made has been quoted at 60s. per 280 lbs. American has risen 2s. per barrel.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s. to 63s.; ditto, white, 55s. to 68s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51s. to 59s.; ditto, white, 54s. to 61s.; rye, 34s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s. to 62s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 61s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, new, 37s. to 38s.; ditto, old, 39s. to 41s.; grey peas, 35s. to 38s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 55s. to 60s.; Suffolk, 45s. to 48s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s. to 45s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: French flour, 40s. to 45s. per sack; American, 25s. to 32s. per barrel.

Seeds.—A few parcels of good new Canary seed has sold at 50s. per quarter. Winter tares have produced 6s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel; and fine new rapeseed, 42s. per last. Linseed is less active; but cakes are very firm.

Livestock.—English, growing, 54s. to 56s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 51s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; Cornish, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 45s. to 48s.; or last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 28 10s. to 210 10s.; ditto, foreign, 25 0s. to 410 5s. per ton. Rape cakes, 15 5s. to 15 10s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, 42s. to 45s.; white ditto, 44s. to 46s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s. 6d.; barley, 29s. 6d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans, 41s. 1d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

The *N. B. & C. Average*.—Wheat, 51s. 10d.; barley, 29s. 7d.; oats, 22s.; rye, 33s. 4d.; beans 45s. 1d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

India.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—About an average business is doing in the market, at about stationary prices. Common loose gunpowder, 11d. to 11½d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 29,010,313 lbs. of tea, valued at £8,416,640, or 852,000 lbs.

Sugar.—The demand has continued steady; but, with the exception of Bengal having advanced 1d. per cwt., no change has taken place in 1s. prices. Low to fine yellow Barbados has changed hands, at from 24s. to 28s. 6d.; fine brown, 33s. to 35s. 6d.; low to fine yellow Mauritius, 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; or to fine brown, 2 s. 6d. to 33s.; low to fine white Bengal, 26s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; yellow Havanna, 2 s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 42s. 6d. to 46s. for brown lump, and 41s. 6d. to 43s. for low to fine grey. Crushed, firm. The total clearances to this 27th ult., were 3,345,417 cwt., against 4,051,520 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—Goa ordinary native Ceylon has sold steadily, at from 46s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. Plantation kinds have supported 4 s. finer runs. Mocca has advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Rice.—Importers' business very firm, and fine white Bengal has been withdrawn from public sale at 10s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—For all kinds of butter the demand has ruled heavy, and prices have given way from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. The bacon market is dull, at 2s. to 3s. per cwt. less money. Lard is quite as dear as last week. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—Our market is tolerably firm; an F.Y.C., both on the spot and for forward delivery, has changed hands at 55s. 6d. to 56s. per cwt. Town tallow is 49s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 10s. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Common fish oils are firm, but Herring may be had at from 23s. 3d. to 23s. 5½d. per cwt. Owing to the large arrivals, turpentine is lower. Spirits, 22 14s. in puncheons, 22 13s. rough, 12s. per cwt.

Spirits.—A very active business is doing in rum, the value of which is still on the advance. Proof Lowlands, 2s. 10s. to 2s. 11s.; East India, 2s. 10s. to 2s. 11s.; Brandy, 2s. 10s. to 2s. 11s. per gallon. The stock shows a great deficiency compared with last year. The brandy market is firm, on higher terms. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, 8s. 2½s. to 8s. 4d.; ditto, 1850, 8s. 2½s. to 8s. 4d.; ditto, 1849, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per gallon. Corn spirits and Geneva have an upward tendency.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 14 6s. to 15 5s.; new ditto, 12 10s. to 14 0s.; old clover, 15 0s. to 16 0s.; new ditto, 13 10s. to 15 0s.; and straw, 21 5s. to 21 10s. per load. Trade dull.

Cheese.—Wylam, 2s.; Eden Main, 2s. 3d.; Belmont, 2s. 3d.; Hilton, 2s. 3d.; Haswell, 2s.; Harlepool, 2s. 3d.; Hough Hall, 2s. 3d.; Tees, 2s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—On the whole, there is rather more inquiry for Sussex hops; but in other kinds, only a limited business is doing. Duty, 1852, 10s. to 11s.; ditto, 1851, 10s. to 11s.; ditto, 1850, 10s. to 11s.; ditto, 1849, 10s. to 11s. per cwt.

Wool.—Our market is steady, and prices are well supported. The imports from our colonies continue on a liberal scale.

Potatoes.—Large supplies are on offer, yet the demand is steady, and prices are well supported. Shaws, 7s. to 8s.; Regents, 5s. to 6s. per ton.

Smoked Fish.—The demand for smoked fish is rather firm this week, and prices have had an upward tendency. The supplies have exhibited a considerable falling off.

Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. to sink the scales.

Vegetable and Lard.—These markets have been steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d. mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HEBBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 24.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards.—The Hon. A. H. Crofton to be Ensign and Lieut.
6th Foot: Lieut. C. P. Catty to be Captain, vice Armytage; Ensign W. P. Prest to be Lieut., vice Catty; G. W. Every to be Ensign, vice Prest. 16th Lieut. R. B. Picken to be Lieut., vice Dickens. 43rd Foot: Ensign W. S. Richardson to be Ensign, vice Milford. 51st Ensign E. Milford to be Ensign, vice Richardson. 55th Ensign J. Bayley to be Lieut., vice Bond; G. P. Prest to be Ensign, vice Bayley.
St. Helena Regiment Hospital: Sergeant J. H. Wright to be Quartermaster, vice Miller.
BRIEF.—Major-General W. Staveley to have local rank of Lieutenant-General in the Madras Presidency. Major-General J. Jackson, R.H., to have local rank of Lieutenant-General at the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. H. Birch to have local rank of Lieutenant at the East India Company's Depot at Warley, vice Lightfoot.

MEMORANDUM.—Assist.-Surge. V. A. Brown, of the 23rd Foot, has been permitted to resign his commission.

BANKRUPTS.—W. TRANSMAR, Crawford-street, Stockport, hardwareman. G. WINN, Scarborough, draper. C. W. MATHEWS, Woolwich, butcher. J. ANNING, Tiverton, linen-draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. ROY, jun., of Glasgow, iron-merchant. R. PRINGLE, Piershill, near Edinburgh, settler.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

BANKRUPTS.—F. E. H. FOWLER, Brownlow-road, Dalston, builder. J. SCOVELL, St. George's-road, New Kent-road, Surrey, and Botolph-clause, City, fish-salmon. A. ROGERS, Upper Marylebone-street, draper. J. GAMON, Woolwich, Kent, butcher. T. JOHNSON, Broad-street, City, mercer. T. HUTCHINGS, Park-street, Westminster, watchmaker. Great Grimby, Lincolnshire; and Anston, Yorkshire, railway-contractor. J. KELLY, Baker's-row, Walworth, tailor. T. S. CATLIN, Leicester, grocer. J. FOWLER, Manchester, Cheshire, provision-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. MONRO, Milton, Kilmacraige, farmer. W. CREE, Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.

BENTLEY.—On the 28th ult., at Felton, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Peter George Bentley, of a son.
BROOKS.—On the 26th ult., at Barlow Hall, Lancashire, the wife of William Cunliffe Brooks, Esq., of a daughter.
HOLDSWORTH.—On the 28th ult., at 12, Heathcote-street, the wife of Robert H. Holdsworth, Esq., of a daughter.
MONTAGU.—On the 22nd ult., at Cromore, the lady of Lord Robert Montagu, of a daughter.
PEARCE.—On the 20th ult., at Winchester, the wife of George Shuldham Pearce, Esq., 20th Regiment, of a daughter.
ROPER.—On the 29th ult., at Chichester, Lady Roper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GREAVES-BRECKNELL.—At Mayfield, Staffordshire, the Rev. Talbot Aden Ley Greaves, Vicar of Mayfield, to Catherine Ellen Caroline Colyear, only daughter of the late Captain and Lady Catherine Brecknell, and niece of the late Earl of Portmore.
GURDON-FRERE.—On the 23rd ult., at Roydon, Norfolk, the Rev. Edward Gurdon, Rector of Barnham Broom, to Catharine Margaret Temple, eldest daughter of the Rev. Temple Frere, Rector of Roydon.
MACLEOD-CAMERON.—At Westminster, Henry Dunning MacLeod, Esq., of the Inner Temple, second son of the late R. MacLeod, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cromarty, N.B., to Elizabeth Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Hugh Innes Cameron, Esq., of Hyde-park-gate, Kensington-gore.
MILLS-LASCALLE.—At Harewood, on the 25th ult., Charles Henry Mills, Esq., only son of Charles Mills, Esq., of Camelford-house, to the Lady Louisa Isabella Lascalle, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harewood.
MONTMORENCY-READE.—At St. Mary's church, Cheltenham, Harvey Mervyn De Montmorency, Esq., of Kilmoran, county Kilkenny, third son of Harvey De Montmorency, Esq.,